



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

The Rays of the Sun
ARE RENDERED HARMLESS
BY USING
CROOKES' GLASSES
SUPPLIED BY
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 20,307

號七零百三第萬二第

日三十月六年亥癸

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 26th, 1923.

四拜禮

號六廿月七年二十國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION

A most Refreshing
Drink for Summer

IS

MARTINI & ROSSI'S
ITALIAN
VERMOUTH

With Cold Water.

OF ALL DEALERS.

SPORTING.

SPORTING GUNS by W. W. GREENER
and Other Makers—British, French and
American—also SPORTING CARTRIDGES
of all descriptions.

Sportmen are cordially invited to inspect
Samples of GUNS by WEBLEY and SCOTT
now on view at our Store.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
5-B, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m.	every 15 minutes
7.30 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 " "
8.30 " " 8.40 " "	Stop
8.40 " " 8.50 " "	Stop
8.50 " " 9.00 " "	Stop
9.00 " " 9.10 " "	Stop
9.10 " " 9.20 " "	Stop
9.20 " " 9.30 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.	every 10 minutes
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m.	" " 15 " "
12.40 " " 12.50 " "	Stop
12.50 " " 1.00 " "	Stop
1.00 " " 1.10 " "	Stop
1.10 " " 1.20 " "	Stop
1.20 " " 1.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	every 10 minutes
4.00 " " 4.30 " "	Stop
4.30 " " 4.40 " "	Stop
4.40 " " 4.50 " "	Stop
4.50 " " 5.00 " "	Stop
5.00 " " 5.10 " "	Stop
5.10 " " 5.20 " "	Stop
5.20 " " 5.30 " "	Stop
5.30 " " 5.40 " "	Stop
5.40 " " 5.50 " "	Stop
5.50 " " 6.00 " "	Stop

SUNDAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m.	every 15 minutes
7.30 a.m. to 8.30 " "	every 10 minutes
8.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 " "
11.15 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 2.30 " "	" " 15 " "
2.30 " " 3.30 " "	" " 15 " "
3.30 " " 4.30 " "	" " 15 " "
4.30 " " 5.30 " "	" " 15 " "
5.30 " " 6.30 " "	" " 15 " "
6.30 " " 6.40 " "	Stop
6.40 " " 6.50 " "	Stop
6.50 " " 7.00 " "	Stop
7.00 " " 7.10 " "	Stop
7.10 " " 7.20 " "	Stop
7.20 " " 7.30 " "	Stop
7.30 " " 7.40 " "	Stop
7.40 " " 7.50 " "	Stop
7.50 " " 8.00 " "	Stop
8.00 " " 8.10 " "	Stop

SATURDAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m.	every 15 minutes
7.30 a.m. to 8.30 " "	every 10 minutes
8.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 " "
11.15 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 2.30 " "	" " 15 " "
2.30 " " 3.30 " "	" " 15 " "
3.30 " " 4.30 " "	" " 15 " "
4.30 " " 5.30 " "	" " 15 " "
5.30 " " 6.30 " "	" " 15 " "
6.30 " " 6.40 " "	Stop
6.40 " " 6.50 " "	Stop
6.50 " " 7.00 " "	Stop
7.00 " " 7.10 " "	Stop
7.10 " " 7.20 " "	Stop
7.20 " " 7.30 " "	Stop
7.30 " " 7.40 " "	Stop
7.40 " " 7.50 " "	Stop
7.50 " " 8.00 " "	Stop
8.00 " " 8.10 " "	Stop

Extra Car—12 midnight.
NIGHT CARS—WEEKDAYS AND SUNDAYS:
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.30 p.m.
[9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 20 minutes] Stop
11.15 " " 11.45 " " 15 " " Stop
SPECIAL CARS
By Arrangement at the Company's Office
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.
Hongkong, 1st June 1923.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1923, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100	No. 101	No. 102	No. 103	No. 104	No. 105	No. 106	No. 107	No. 108	No. 109	No. 110	No. 111	No. 112	No. 113	No. 114	No. 115	No. 116	No. 117	No. 118	No. 119	No. 120	No. 121	No. 122	No. 123	No. 124	No. 125	No. 126	No. 127	No. 128	No. 129	No. 130	No. 131	No. 132	No. 133	No. 134	No. 135	No. 136	No. 137	No. 138	No. 139	No. 140	No. 141	No. 142	No. 143	No. 144	No. 145	No. 146	No. 147	No. 148	No. 149	No. 150	No. 151	No. 152	No. 153	No. 154	No. 155	No. 156	No. 157	No. 158	No. 159	No. 160	No. 161	No. 162	No. 163	No. 164	No. 165	No. 166	No. 167	No. 168	No. 169	No. 170	No. 171	No. 172	No. 173	No. 174	No. 175	No. 176	No. 177	No. 178	No. 179	No. 180	No. 181	No. 182	No. 183	No. 184	No. 185	No. 186	No. 187	No. 188	No. 189	No. 190	No. 191	No. 192	No. 193	No. 194	No. 195	No. 196	No. 197	No. 198	No. 199	No. 200	No. 201	No. 202	No. 203	No. 204	No. 205	No. 206	No. 207	No. 208	No. 209	No. 210	No. 211	No. 212	No. 213	No. 214	No. 215	No. 216	No. 217	No. 218	No. 219	No. 220	No. 221	No. 222	No. 223	No. 224	No. 225	No. 226	No. 227	No. 228	No. 229	No. 230	No. 231	No. 232	No. 233	No. 234	No. 235	No. 236	No. 237	No. 238	No. 239	No. 240	No. 241	No. 242	No. 243	No. 244	No. 245	No. 246	No. 247	No. 248	No. 249	No. 250	No. 251	No. 252	No. 253	No. 254	No. 255	No. 256	No. 257	No. 258	No. 259	No. 260	No. 261	No. 262	No. 263	No. 264	No. 265	No. 266	No. 267	No. 268	No. 269	No. 270	No. 271	No. 272	No. 273	No. 274	No. 275	No. 276	No. 277	No. 278	No. 279	No. 280	No. 281	No. 282	No. 283	No. 284	No. 285	No. 286	No. 287	No. 288	No. 289	No. 290	No. 291	No. 292	No. 293	No. 294	No. 295	No. 296	No. 297	No. 298	No. 299	No. 300	No. 301	No. 302	No. 303	No. 304	No. 305	No. 306	No. 307	No. 308	No. 309	No. 310	No. 311	No. 312	No. 313	No. 314	No. 315	No. 316	No. 317	No. 318	No. 319	No. 320	No. 321	No. 322	No. 323	No. 324	No. 325	No. 326	No. 327	No. 328	No. 329	No. 330	No. 331	No. 332	No. 333	No. 334	No. 335	No. 336	No. 337	No. 338	No. 339	No. 340	No. 341	No. 342	No. 343	No. 344	No. 345	No. 346	No. 347	No. 348	No. 349	No. 350	No. 351	No. 352	No. 353	No. 354	No. 355	No. 356	No. 357	No. 358	No. 359	No. 360	No. 361	No. 362	No. 363	No. 364	No. 365	No. 366	No. 367	No. 368	No. 369	No. 370	No. 371	No. 372	No. 373	No. 374	No. 375	No. 376	No. 377	No. 378	No. 379	No. 380	No. 381	No. 382	No. 383	No. 384	No. 385	No. 386	No. 387	No. 388	No. 389	No. 390	No. 391	No. 392	No. 393	No. 394	No. 395	No. 396	No. 397	No. 398	No. 399	No. 400	No. 401	No. 402	No. 403	No. 404	No. 405	No. 406	No. 407	No. 408	No. 409	No. 410	No. 411	No. 412	No. 413	No. 414	No. 415	No. 416	No. 417	No. 418	No. 419	No. 420	No. 421	No. 422	No. 423	No. 424	No. 425	No. 426	No. 427	No. 428	No. 429	No. 430	No. 431	No. 432	No. 433	No. 434	No. 435	No. 436	No. 437	No. 438	No. 439	No. 440	No. 441	No. 442	No. 443	No. 444	No. 445	No. 446	No. 447	No. 448	No. 449	No. 450	No. 451	No. 452	No. 453	No. 454	No. 455	No. 456	No. 457	No. 458	No. 459	No. 460	No. 461	No. 462	No. 463	No. 464	No. 465	No. 466	No. 467	No. 468	No. 469	No. 470	No. 471	No. 472	No. 473	No. 474	No. 475	No. 476	No. 477	No. 478	No. 479	No. 480	No. 481	No. 482	No. 483	No. 484	No. 485	No. 486	No. 487	No. 488	No. 489	No. 490	No. 491	No. 492	No. 493	No. 494	No. 495	No. 496	No. 497	No. 498	No. 499	No. 500	No. 501	No. 502	No. 503	No. 504	No. 505	No. 506	No. 507	No. 508	No. 509	No. 510	No. 511	No. 512	No. 513	No. 514	No. 515	No. 516	No. 517	No. 518	No. 519	No. 520	No. 521	No. 522	No. 523	No. 524	No. 525	No. 526	No. 527	No. 528	No. 529	No. 530	No. 531	No. 532	No. 533	No. 534	No. 535	No. 536	No. 537	No. 538	No. 539	No. 540	No. 541	No. 542	No. 543	No. 544	No. 545	No. 546	No. 547	No. 548	No. 549	No. 550	No. 551	No. 552	No. 553	No. 554	No. 555	No. 556	No. 557	No. 558	No. 559	No. 560	No. 561	No. 562	No. 563	No. 564	No. 565	No. 566	No. 567	No. 568	No. 569	No. 570	No. 571	No. 572	No. 573	No. 574	No. 575	No. 576	No. 577	No. 578	No. 579	No. 580	No. 581	No. 582	No. 583	No. 584	No. 585	No. 586	No. 587	No. 588	No. 589	No. 590	No. 591	No. 592	No. 593	No. 594	No. 595	No. 596	No. 597	No. 598	No. 599	No. 600	No. 601	No. 602	No. 603	No. 604	No. 605	No. 606	No. 607	No. 608	No. 609	No. 610	No. 611	No. 612	No. 613	No. 614	No. 615	No. 616	No. 617	No. 618	No. 619	No. 620	No. 621	No. 622	No. 623	No. 624	No. 625	No. 626	No. 627	No. 628	No. 629	No. 630	No. 631	No. 632	No. 633	No. 634	No. 635	No. 636	No. 637	No. 638	No. 639	No. 640	No. 641	No. 642	No. 643	No. 644	No. 645	No. 646	No. 647	No. 648	No. 649	No. 650	No. 651	No. 652	No. 653	No. 654	No. 655	No. 656	No. 657	No. 658	No. 659	No. 660	No. 661	No. 662	No. 663	No. 664	No. 665	No. 666	No. 667	No. 668	No. 669	No. 670	No. 671	No. 672	No. 673	No. 674	No. 675	No. 676	No. 677	No. 678	No. 679	No. 680	No. 681	No. 682	No. 683	No. 684	No. 685	No. 686	No. 687	No. 688	No. 689	No. 690	No. 691	No. 692	No. 693	No. 694	No. 695	No. 696	No. 697	No. 698	No. 699	No. 700	No. 701	No. 702	No. 703	No. 704	No. 705	No. 706	No. 707	No. 708	No. 709	No. 710	No. 711	No. 712	No. 713	No. 714	No. 715	No. 716	No. 717	No. 718	No. 719	No. 720	No. 721	No. 722	No. 723	No. 724	No. 725	No. 726	No. 727	No. 728	No. 729	No. 730	No. 731	No. 732	No. 733	No. 734	No. 735	No. 736	No. 737	No. 738	No. 739	No. 740	No. 741	No. 742	No. 743	No. 744	No. 745	No. 746	No. 747	No. 748	No. 749	No. 750	No. 751	No. 752	No. 753	No. 754	No. 755	No. 756	No. 757	No. 758	No. 759	No. 760	No. 761	No. 762	No. 763	No. 764	No. 765	No. 766	No. 767	No. 768	No. 769	No. 770	No. 771	No. 772	No. 773	No. 774	No. 775	No. 776	No. 777	No. 778	No. 779	No. 780	No. 781	No. 782	No. 783	No. 784	No. 785	No. 786	No. 787	No. 788	No. 789	No. 790	No. 791	No. 792	No. 793	No. 794	No. 795	No. 796	No. 797	No. 798	No. 799	No. 800	No. 801	No. 802	No. 803	No. 804	No. 805	No. 806	No. 807	No. 808	No. 809	No. 810	No. 811	No. 812	No. 813	No. 814	No. 815	No. 816	No. 817	No. 818	No. 819	No. 820	No. 821	No. 822	No. 823	No. 824	No. 825	No. 826	No. 827	No. 828	No. 829	No. 830	No. 831	No. 832	No. 833	No. 834	No. 835	No. 836	No. 837	No. 838	No. 839	No. 840	No. 841	No. 842	No. 843	No. 844	No. 845	No. 846	No. 847	No. 848	No. 849	No. 850	No. 851	No. 852	No. 853	No. 854	No. 855	No. 856	No. 857	No. 858	No. 859	No. 860	No. 861	No. 862	No. 863	No. 864	No. 865	No. 866	No. 867	No. 868	No. 869	No. 870	No. 871	No. 872	No. 873	No. 874	No. 875	No. 876	No. 877	No. 878	No. 879	No. 880	No. 881	No. 882	No. 883	No. 884	No. 885	No. 886	No. 887	No. 888	No. 889	No. 890	No. 891	
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LATEST HITS!

4845—Hollywood Chimes	Waltz.
4846—Dreamy Lotus Land	do.
4847—Electric Girl	do.
4848—Morning Will Come	do.
4849—Little Rover	do.
4850—Hollywood Nights	do.
4851—Who's Sorry Now?	do.
4852—Louisville Lou	do.
4853—Hoppecked Blues	do.
4854—Keep it under your Hat	do.
4855—Oh! Harold	do.
4856—Yes! We have no Bananas	do.
4857—I've got the Aie! Got Nothing Blues	do.
4858—Lonesome Journey Blues	do.
4859—When the Jazz Band Starts to Play	do.
4860—Beside a Bubbling Brook	do.
4861—Blue Hoosier Blues	do.
4862—Barney Google	do.
4863—Nothing But	do.
4864—Souvenir	do.
4865—Hamorquette	do.
4866—La La	do.
4867—Gladioli	do.
4868—America	do.
4869—The Star Spangled Banner	do.
4870—The Red, White and Blue	do.
4871—Hall! Columbia	do.

OKEH STUDIO.

8, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL (CORNER OF ICE HOUSE STREET).
TEL. NO. CENTRAL 4453.

RADIO PARTS

Just Arrived.

NIKKO & CO.

71, Des Vœux Road,
Corner Pottinger Street.

W. P. SIMPSON

(LATE OF DISS BROS.)

TAILOR & BREECHES MAKER

has opened Business at

STOR HOUSE BUILDING

Queen's Road Central.

2nd Floor.



PRESCRIPTIONS

When the Doctor prescribes he expects the Druggist to fill the prescription with Pure Drugs. The quality of our Drugs, Medicines and Toilet Goods is not surpassed. Have the Doctor's Prescription filled here and the result will be satisfactory.

THE PHARMACY.

THE RED BUILDING (OPPOSITE ICE HOUSE ST.)

WORLD THEATRE

WEDNESDAY, 25th, to SATURDAY, 28th July,
at 5.15 P.M. and 9.15 P.M.

A ROBERTSON-COLE SUPER-SPECIAL

GOOD WOMEN

GASNIER'S Greatest Society Drama, with an All-Star
Cast Headed by

ROSMARY THEBY & HAMILTON REVELLE

An Impelling Story of A Woman's Defiance of The
Oldest Law.

2.30 & 7.15 p.m.

HELEN HOLMES in THE FATAL FORTUNE
Wednesday and Thursday—Episodes, 5 & 6.
Friday and Saturday—7 & 8.

USUAL PRICES.

BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

BIDDING AT BRIDGE.

A COMPENDIUM.

(BY SIR WILLIAM WILKINSON.)

FOURTH PLAYER'S DECLARATION.

FOURTH PLAYERS.

42.—"Bidding at Bridge" (Foster, p. 248), but if all the other three players have passed, make any strong declaration that your hand justifies. Do not declare No-trumps on a weak no-trumper, merely because the other players passed. So Dalton, p. 60; and Owen, p. 44, Irwin, p. 47, when all three have passed, fourth player should never make a weak bid; he should, never bid except with more than a fair chance of going game, or of scoring high honours; p. 40, 'no one but an idiot would bid a poor no-trumper as fourth player.' Bergholt, p. 97, 'If you have an average hand, someone may be forcing the cards to events (in which case you should pass), but whenever you find yourself with a strong hand and see your way to game, do not hesitate to go for it.' So Bascule, p. 58. Dalton (E.S. 15.2.22) advises Fourth, if he has a really strong hand, to call two—in a major suit or in No-trumps. Foster, p. 218, 'if the bid comes to him, the three others passing, fourth hand should be very strong to venture a declaration of any kind—seven tricks at least, or, otherwise, he is almost sure to run up against a snag, or find that he has cleared the way for a flood of secondary bids that may swamp him.' Foster, p. 27, 'to bid no-trumps fourth hand, four suits should be stopped, and there should be at least seven tricks in hand. To bid a suit, the hand should be at least three tricks stronger than would be necessary for a free bid as dealer.' Work, p. 104, 'the chances are that with average strength in Fourth Hand, there is similar strength in each of the other hands. It is wiser then for him to pass; struggling for a doubtful odd trick is not worth while unless that trick will win the game.' Emmet, p. 43, 'you should, where you have no partial score, pass unless you can make five tricks.'

43.—When Dealer has called One No-trump, and the other players have passed, Fourth Player must, if possible, show Second what his hand is. And similarly if Dealer's bid was in a major suit. If in a minor suit, pass unless you can go game from your own hand. So Dalton, p. 61; Bascule, p. 58. Anthony, p. 60, 'he must never hazard absurdly rash declarations with the sole object of telling his partner what his suit is.' Hingley, p. 37, 'fourth player may have to be more chary in calling Two, unless the No-trump gives opponents the game.' Foster, p. 248, 'many good players think that any hand that is good enough for an original or free bid should be good enough to ask a lead when the dealer says No-trump, but (p. 250) there are many hands in which this is dangerous, unless prepared to save the game against any possible shift. The fourth hand is in the worst possible position for a double, and should either bid his suit or sit tight and try to save the game' (p. 219).

Bergholt, p. 98, 'if dealer has bid in Clubs or Diamonds, and the other two have passed, and you do not see a likelihood of game in your own hand, let the dealer play it out. If he has made a higher call, and you think that, unless your strong suit is, or is bid at once, the game is gone, you must bid to show your partner's hand to save it.' Dalton, p. 248, 'Fourth may venture a bid in any five or six-card suit headed by A, Q, A, J, 10; or K, Q even. In fact he should do so not so much in the expectation of getting the call, but for the purpose of telling his partner what suit to lead in case the adversaries get the declaration by calling 2 No-trumps.' Emmet, pp. 43, 4, discusses the question whether Fourth, holding a solid suit, should call either suit with a view of deceiving the opponent and of a subsequent double and possible redouble. He thinks 'the trick is a bit on the side of meanness.' Dalton (E.S. 8.2.22), taking Foster's Game 86 (p. 230) as a basis, now approves that he admits to be the 'bluff call' of Two Clubs by Fourth on six Diamonds to A, K, Q and Ace, 6 of Clubs. [The conclusion would seem to be that Dealer should pass and slaughter any such call. See 8.2.23.]

44.—When Dealer has called, and Second has overbid, Fourth must be cautious (as the bid may be forced: see p. 21). If Third has also called, Fourth should, as a general rule, pass.

Dalton, p. 63. Bascule, p. 59, discusses the case where Third has not overbid; if Second is not likely to fulfil his contract, or to go game, Fourth need not hesitate to make the appropriate over-call. If Fourth is very weak (e.g., has only one small) in Second's call, he must deny the suit, by an over-call (Foster p. 128). For the possibility that Second may be a full trick weaker than he should be if it were a free bid' (2 Foster p. 52).

Emmet, p. 29, Fourth should simply credit Second 'with being able to make four tricks in his own hand.' Pacheco (2 Pacheco, p. 31) notes a case where Fourth, after Third has passed, should raise Second's overcall 'as high as possible when there is a chance that the opponents will switch to another suit.'

45.—When Second Player is the first bidder (Dealer having passed) Fourth Player is in the same position as was Third when Dealer was first bidder, and must loyally support his partner.

Dalton, p. 62. Bergholt, p. 97, 'the only difference is that you know the hand behind you to be deficient in high-card strength. That you may more boldly overbid a call of Clubs or Diamonds by a major suit. If your partner has declared No-trumps, and Third hand has passed, you take him out, if necessary, in a suit, exactly as in s. 35 (c). If Third has bid two of a suit over your partner's No-trumps, the situation is practically the same as in s. 38.

Foster, p. 252, notes a difference: the bidding indicates that an undeclared major suit is 'split up' (that is, no player holds more than four cards in it) and Fourth may (as he illustrates on p. 253) take advantage of this knowledge.

46.—Do not take your partner into No-trumps out of a free bid of Spades or Hearts; or out of a forced bid, in any suit (major or minor), unless you can put him in twice. See s. 36.

Cancer is nearly as common amongst mice as amongst men.—Dr. C. E. Walker.

Welshmen sing hymns at football matches because there are no Welsh comic songs.—Mr. Madoc Davies.

A CAPITAL LEVY.

SIR JOSIAH STAMP ON DEFLATION.

Speaking as Newmarket Lecturer at University College, London, on June 20th, on "Economic Aspects of a Capital Levy," Sir Josiah Stamp dealt with its immediate deflationary effects on the assumption that the levy was feasible in practice. He contrasted the opinions of those who argued that great inflation must ensue with the views of those who considered that heavy deflation would result, and said that each looked at a part of the question only and treaded it as though it were the whole problem, whereas tendencies in both directions would exist, and the real question was as to which would prevail on balance. It was often urged that because the available cash and means of production were not to be encroached upon, but would merely change hands, no tendency to inflation or deflation would in consequence be set up.

This did not dispose of the matter, because the intention behind the funds in the hands of their new holders would not be identical with the intention of the original holders. The payer of the levy who had sacrificed liquid resources would be demanding working capital, but the recipient of those resources (whose war loan was redeemed) would not always want to hold them as trade capital, even through the medium of bank deposits, but would often want to acquire securities as like in character to war loan as he could. He anticipated an enhanced demand for all prior lien securities and a lowering of the prices of ordinary shares, particularly the lesser known ones, with greater disparity for a time than at present existed between the market yield of the two classes of securities. The demand for working capital would be met partly by creating many new debentures and mortgages—and thus satisfying some of the requirements for prior securities—and partly by inflation through new bank credits. The extent to which direct assistance would be required by ordinary trade was, however, often much exaggerated. He thought that it would be more than equalled by the new demand for credit coming from life tenants who could not realize capital to pay the levy, and "remainders" who had no funds in hand. He anticipated that many who had relatively small amounts to pay would be tempted to meet the charge out of income without encroaching upon capital, and from this he anticipated a measure of deflation, with a reduced demand for "consumption goods" and a fall of price, partly offset by an increased demand for "capital or production" goods.

It considering the second series of effects following £3,000,000,000 of war loan redemption, the lecturer said the true question was how much bank credit is now based upon the war loan to be redeemed, but how much credit is based upon the whole mass of gilt-edged and prior lien securities now compared with the amount that could be based upon that mass (diminished by £3,000,000,000) as redistributed after a levy—the redistribution of requirements being almost as important as the reduction in the basis. On the whole, he held to the view that the degree of deflation would be considerable, though not disastrous. He distinguished this credit deflation sharply from psychological deflation due to Stock Exchange influences and the wholesale selling of securities, which might be equally extensive if based upon unreason as upon sound reason. To the extent to which credit deflation ensued, the economic object of the levy to make the future burden of taxes for interest and principal less onerous would be partially defeated.

The lecturer then showed that any important deflation during the progress of that part of the levy which depended on instalments would have effects most difficult to remedy, and full of injustice and hardship to individuals. The only justifiable moment for a levy in an economic sense, therefore, would be on the rising period of a trade cycle, when the rise might offset the tendencies to deflation and reduce to a minimum such inequalities and hardships attaching to all persons who could not meet the levy by outright transfers of securities, but who were obliged to pay by instalments or to mortgage their assets, or obtain adjustments for life interests in the decade following the initial imposition of the levy.

MUSOLINI ON FUTURE OF FASCISM.

During a speech at Padua recently, Signor Mussolini declared that it was the wish both of the people and of their leaders that Imperial Italy should become the reality of to-morrow. The Premier said he could not abandon Fascism, for he had created, raised, strengthened, and kept the movement in order, and he still held it in his hand. It would be absurd to believe that he was going to end up by conforming to the old Parliamentary routine. He was too aristocratic not to entertain a distaste for Parliament.

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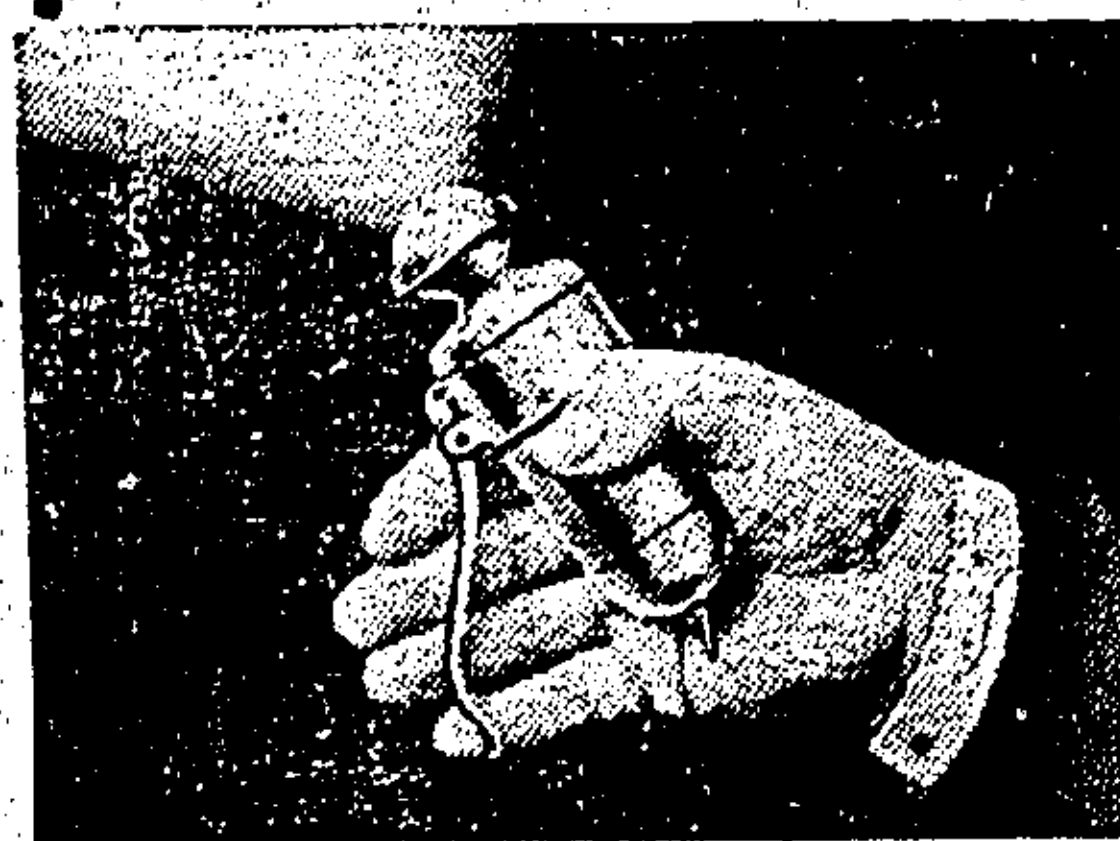
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THE RUBBER POSITION IN MALAYA.

THE PAST HALF YEAR.

On this subject, the *Strait Times* has
the following comments:—

In the half year ended June there was
exported from the ports of the Malay
Peninsula 27,026,100 lbs. of rubber, more
than in the corresponding period of 1922.
The gross value of the exports increased
by slightly over 100 per cent. from
\$74,800,000 in 1922 to \$149,832,000 in 1923,
yet sometimes we hear it said that
restriction has been a failure. Roundly
three quarters of the export is rubber
grown in the Malay Peninsula, and about
\$56,000,000 is Malaya's share of the
improvement in price. Naturally, no
doubt, "recent" set back in price has
produced some considerable anxiety and
depression. One hears that there are few
buying orders from America because the
consumers there are well stocked, and a
very simple explanation can be given of
the present position. When restriction
came into force, one or two people in
America started a shortage scare, and the
result was heavy buying which sent the
price higher for a time than was warranted
by the facts. It caused stocks to
accumulate in the hands of consumers, and
as soon as these consumers found that
they could get all they wanted they began
to "chicken off" and the price began to fall.
If there had been no shortage scare, the
rise in price would have been slower, if
the administration here had been more
efficient, the quantity going out would
have been less, and the reaction would not
have been so severe. When we analyse
the figures for the half year we find that
taking the standard production 270,000
tons annually, and the rate of restriction
during the first four months at 40 per cent.,
and for May and June at 33 per cent., our
legitimate export for the half year would
have been 83,250 tons. Actually it has
been 106,243 tons or roundly 17,000 tons
above the authorised amount. That is
taking the net export of
rubber produced in Malaya. Compared
with last year there has been an
increased export of over 16,000 tons
from the Dutch Indies, and there is
absolutely no doubt in our minds that a
considerable part of it is rubber smuggled
out of Malaya. To check that dishonest
trading, certificates of origin are essential,
and the Singapore Chamber of Commerce,
careless of all interests except those it
thinks its own, opposes them. The net
result is that we have exported over 33,000
tons more than the quota legitimate to us
on a very high basis of standard
production. It is no wonder that the
market has been shaken—the marvel is
that it has not been shaken much more
severely, and that price keeps as high as
it does. The short table we printed
showed that the rate of export of
Malayan rubber is diminishing. It was
414,692 cwt. in January, 415,554 in
March, 417,077 in April, but in May it
fell to 338,123, and in June to 308,074. In
all probability the earlier months were
considerably influenced by clearing off old
stock, but we rather fear that the May
and June figures are influenced in the
opposite direction and that a good deal of
rubber is being held back in the hope of
better prices later in the year.

These may come, but apart from the
unsoundness of hoarding, we advise
against it. The future is uncertain. The
enormous figure of 270,000 tons taken as
standard production, means really that
our actual rate of restriction is not much
more than 25 per cent. if as much and it
is not enough. There is, too, the general
uncertainty of world business.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de
Navigation d'Extrême Orient, in their
report dated Saigon, July 18th, state:—
The cost of rice in local currency is
still the same, the variations of prices
in foreign currencies being due to
fluctuations of the rates of exchange.
Business has been at a standstill during
the past few weeks, and the enquiry is
practically nil.

The total amount of rice exported from
January 1st to July 2nd, 1923, is 735,273
tons against 601,940 in 1922.

We quote to-day—White Saigon rice,
No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong,
\$5.40 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, for July
August shipment.

THE METHOD OF MOUNTING

spectacle glasses is of the greatest im-
portance," writes Dr. C. Hartbridge,
F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon and
Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery to the
Westminster Hospital, "they must be
accurately centred in frames that are
light, strong and fit well, otherwise the
good effect of the most carefully chosen
correction may be entirely frustrated by
a faulty position of the glasses, or even
a fresh source of eyestrain may be intro-
duced." The Hongkong Optical Co.,
successors to Clark & Co., Refracting
and Manufacturing Opticians, located in
53, Queen's Road Central, have the equip-
ment and instrument to adjust your
spectacle to a nicety. Adv.

CHINESE DETECTIVES RELEASED.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR COMMUTES
SENTENCES.

The Captain Superintendent of Police
(Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe), interviewed by a
representative of the *Daily Press*, stated
last evening that the two Chinese detec-
tives, who were sent to prison last Satur-
day by Mr. J. R. Wood, for seven days
and 14 days respectively for assaulting a
coal merchant of Yaumati, had been re-
leased. In view of the extenuating cir-
cumstances of the case, the Captain Super-
intendent approached H. E. the Governor
to commute the sentences. His Excellency,
after consultation with the law officers of
the Crown, decided to use the powers
vested in him and ordered the release of
the two detectives. This order was carried
out on Tuesday afternoon, the imprisoned
men being released at 2.30 p.m. They
had reported for duty and were on duty
yesterday.

The case, which resulted in the men being
sent to prison, was one in which four
detectives boarded the steam launch, *Tung
Fat*, for the purpose of making gambling
arrests. Their presence was discovered on
board and when they attempted to arrest
the alleged gamblers it was stated that
the coal merchant put up a strong resist-
ance. The coal merchant was injured and
had to go to hospital for two days. The
defendants stated during the hearing of
the case that the coal merchant was in-
jured by falling against a stanchion on
the launch. They denied assaulting him.
One of the four defendants was discharged
and another was ordered to pay compensa-
tion whilst the other two were sent to
gaol.

JUDGMENT AGAINST STEAM- SHIP COMPANY.

In the Supreme Court, before the Chief
Justice, yesterday morning, the Yuen
Seng Fat firm sued the E. Woo Steam-
ship Company for \$15,702, and costs, the
value of a quantity of rice and sea olives,
shipped to plaintiffs by defendant's ship
Chienkang, from Quinhou and Tournai in
November, 1921, which failed to arrive.
Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. C.
G. Alabaster, K.C. (instructed by Messrs.
Dencon, Harston and Shenton). The
case was undefended and judgment was
given for the plaintiffs.

TYPHOON INCIDENT.

SHIPS' CAPTAINS BEFORE THE
COURT.

C. A. Hille, master of the *Mo Hon*, K.
Obayashi, master of the *Nishigama Maru*,
and T. Matsunaga, agent of the *Kiri-
shima Maru*, came before Commander
Beckwith, at the Marine Court, yester-
day, charged with a breach of the con-
ditions, regarding Government buoys by
not shifting away during daylight to an
anchorage for the night after the typhoon
signal was hoisted, on the 22nd. The
defendants were cautioned and the cases
dismissed.

THE "HAITAN" IN THE TYPHOON.

A BADLY BATTERED SHIP.

The steamer *Haitan* (Captain E. Jones)
now in port, experienced the full force of
the typhoon last week end, while on the
voyage from Hoihow to Hongkong. Three
of her lifeboats were carried away on
Sunday and later heavy seas carried away
part of her bulwarks, and a quantity of
livestock on the afterdeck. Another
heavy sea on Sunday evening carried
away two boxes containing life belts and
the port rails for the full length of the
bridge deck. In the small hours of Mon-
day morning the starboard forward life-
boat was carried away and the No. 2
boat was smashed. The weather began to
moderate, and the ship was able to pro-
ceed on her voyage. She entered port
with a heavy list and, as may be sup-
posed, all on board were glad to be safely
in port after such a trying experience.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

The following communication was sent
to the Singapore papers last week by Mr.
A. M. Dugain, the local manager of the
Banque Industrielle de Chine.
The voting of China on the scheme for a
settlement of their claims submitted to
them by the Paris Receiver and based on
the Boxer Indemnity was closed in Indo-
China and Yunnan on June 30th. The
Saigon manager, Mr. P. Durrerier, in-
forms us that the official results for French
Indo-China and Yunnan are as follows:—
For the scheme: 5,585 creditors with claims
amounting to Fr. 59,311,531.11; against
the scheme: 75 creditors with claims
amounting to Fr. 1,475,000.00. Preced-
ings are being taken with a view to lay-
ing before creditors the same offer as was
accepted at Saigon, and it is expected that
a meeting will be convened to consider this
offer within the next few weeks.

PROPOSED "STADIUM" FOR HONGKONG.

SCHEME OUTLINED TO CLUB
REPRESENTATIVES.

DIFFICULT QUESTION OF A SITE.

A meeting of representatives of athletic
organisations was held at the Hongkong
Hotel yesterday afternoon to consider a
suggestion for the establishment in the
Colony of a Stadium—or (to adopt the
description suggested by the Hon. Mr.
A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G.) "An Enclosed
Recreation Ground with Suitable Build-
ings Thereon."

Mr. R. J. Wilton, President of the
Football Association, was in the chair
and Mr. Fletcher accepted an invita-
tion to be present. The Clubs and
Associations of the Colony—British,
American, Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese
and Indian—were well represented.

In opening the proceedings, the Chair-
man suggested that, as good players made
good citizens, it was to the interest of the
Government and the community to provide
facilities for games. The Football League
was experiencing great and increasing
difficulty in finding accommodation for the
matches arranged, and provision might be
very well be made on one site for various
interport fixtures and even for the Far
Eastern Olympiad, which at present could
not be invited to Hongkong. The project
he had in mind was a reinforced concrete
building, capable of accommodating at
least 1,500 people, seated; and beneath the
stand, a gymnasium, dressing rooms, and
lavatory accommodation for the spectators.
The ground should contain football pitches,
tennis and bowls grounds, a 300 yards
track with a 220 yards straight, in front
of the stand, and a cycle track outside
the playing grounds. In summer, baseball
could be played on the football grounds.

COST OF THE SCHEME.

"It is going to cost a good bit of
money," continued Mr. Wilton. "We want
to hear your views, and if you are in
favour to find out what the Government
will do to help us. I think the Hongk,
too, should be willing to contribute.
Other possible uses of the site, which Mr.
Wilton emphasised, should be for the use
of all and not be controlled by any single
organisation, were: Open air boxing, band
concerts and ceremonial military parades.
"Is it the unanimous view that we should
have a Stadium?" the Chairman asked.

Silences reigned supreme—not, as it
afterwards appeared from lack of in-
terest, but rather because no one wished
to be the first to speak. So the Chair-
man, metaphorically, dropped a stone
which broke the ice. He suggested that
the Polo Ground would make an ideal
site for the Stadium; it was nearly 300
yards long and over 100 yards wide, and
the Harbour side would be the place for
the Stand. There was no reason why
polo should not continue to be played.
Three football pitches and one cricket
pitch could be marked off there.

Mr. Bartholomew objected that the
ground was already below the proper size
for polo and if a cycle and running track,
and Stadium were put there, the area
available for polo would be still further
reduced.

Mr. W. Logan suggested Morrison
Hill as a suitable site, when cleared.

COMMENTS BY THE HON. MR. A. G. M.
FLETCHER.

The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, who
was then invited to speak, said he would
much prefer, before putting his personal
views, to hear more discussion from the
representatives present. What was a
Stadium? asked Mr. Fletcher. He under-
stood it to be an area about the size of
a football ground, entirely enclosed by
stands for spectators. Any concrete
structure completely encircling a football
ground would cost an enormous sum,
a better beginning. He thought new
comers to the athletic field—Chinese and
others—were apt to cast envious eyes on
the very limited accommodation of the
Polo Club, prepared by the very heavy
spade work of past generations. He
agreed that the site of such a ground as
suggested must be a central one. The
allocation of Morrison Hill had not yet
been decided, but if it should be added to
the Happy Valley ground, it would be
a most central site. Another alternative
would be to enclose part of Happy Valley,
which he imagined was possible without
encroaching unduly on the space allotted
to golf. The Government was in full
sympathy with the idea of giving facilities
for recreation and in the Town Planning
Scheme had laid out large areas for the
forms of sport. Mr. Fletcher suggested
that the questions to consider were:
Type of structure, cost, and ways and
means of providing capital cost. Any
proposal of this kind would be submitted
by the Government to the Recreation
Grounds Committee. He would ask the
Chairman to define his proposals more
fully. Something in the nature of a
country club would probably meet a
wider demand.

The Chairman: My idea is not an
enclosed football ground only, but an
enclosed piece of ground approximately
half-a-mile round. The stand would be
on one side of the ground only and the
other side would be banked so that the
poorer people could see the game for an
admission charge of about five cents.

Mr. Fletcher: I think your idea, as
you define it, is a very good one, but it
takes the form rather of a proprietary
club. It might be well to get the people
interested to draw up a definite
scheme. I don't know how far ground
in Kowloon would suit; there will be
grounds there which will not encroach on
any vested interest.

VIEWS OF THE CLUBS.

The Chairman: My idea was to get the
views of the different representatives of
the Clubs.

Mr. W. Logan said that the Victoria
Recreation Club, with its 500 members,
backed up the proposal.

The Chairman at this stage looked
rather sadly at the meeting and said,
"None of you seem to want to say any-
thing at all. I propose that we form
a Committee to draw up a scheme to put
before the Government."

Mr. Logan seconded and this was car-
ried unanimously.

Capt. Neville, submitted three points
against a Stadium on the Polo Ground.
Enclosing the ground would reduce the
area available for playing polo and only
be encouraging people to look on at
games. It was quite impossible to play polo
on grounds on which other games were
played; the surface was made too slippery
for the ponies and the goal post holes
could not be blocked up satisfactorily.
Third, the Chinese used the Polo Ground
as an open space and, with their soft
shoes, did no damage to the ground for
polo purposes. It would be a hardship
if this ground were no longer available
to the people of Wanchai.

Mr. Tacchi suggested that cricket and
bowls teams played on one another's
grounds and would have no use for a
Stadium.

Mr. E. Cock suggested that the Com-
mittee just appointed should report to
another meeting before proceeding fur-
ther. It should be a *sine qua non* that
the scheme should not interfere with any
other sport, or the ground of any other
Club, which was as much as to say that
an area, at present undefined, must be
chosen. The scheme was too much in the
chrysalis stage to be put before the Gov-
ernment in any form at present. Prob-
ably a large number of Clubs should be
represented at a meeting which had a
definite scheme before it.

"STILL A HOPE" OF THE MILITARY LANDS.

Mr. Fletcher concurred with Mr. Cock
as to "no interference with existing
interests." He added, "We still have a
hope that the military will move out of
the centre of Victoria and if that occurs
very extensive sites will be available,
which should release Sookumpoo Valley,
though I can give no promise to that
effect."

Mr. F. T. James said that whether
tennis and bowls players wanted an
enclosed ground or not the Football
Association did. Ten thousand spectators
watched football every Saturday and a
large proportion of them would be
willing to pay to watch under comfort-
able conditions. He did not think any
athletic ground in the Colony should
accommodate a scheme such as that out-
lined by the Chairman. The speaker
concluded: "Unless a more definite
opinion is forthcoming from these present
I think the matter of a Stadium must
fall through."

At this, several representatives hasten-
ed to speak. An American representative
of baseball assured the meeting of the
sympathy of players of that game. Mr.
Cock said that subject to the qualifica-
tions already mentioned he supported a
general movement for an increase of re-
creational facilities; a permanent struc-
ture was desirable as matches were a
source of danger.

Representatives of the South China
Recreation Club, the Lusitania Recreation
Club and the Chinese Recreation Club
said their organisations all supported the
proposal.

The representative of the Kowloon
Cricket Club reiterated his dissent and
remarked that it would not pay to pro-
vide a cricket pitch specially for inter-
port matches which only occurred about
every third year. A representative of the
game of hockey mentioned that this game
could not be played conveniently on a
football ground as the marking of the
area was different; nor was hockey suf-
ficiently popular to claim a special
ground.

Mr. Cock's suggestion was adopted and
a representative committee was then
formed with instructions to examine the
practicability of the scheme and to re-
port to another meeting of representatives
of athletic organisations.

THE WORLD THEATRE.

"GOOD WOMEN" DEALS WITH BIG
PROBLEM.

Many questions that are to-day absorb-
ing the minds of thinking people are
answered in the Robertson-Cole super-
special production "Good Women,"
directed by Louis J. Gasnier, who re-
cently startled the film world by his
masterly work as director of the Robert-
son-Cole production, "Kismet," featur-
ing Otis Skinner. "Good Women"
opened yesterday at the World Theatre.
The photoplay was adapted from an
original story by C. Gardner Sullivan,
famous screen writer, and is based upon
the spirit of domestic unrest which is
prevalent to-day. In a frank manner
this drama shows the trend of modern
thought which would fly in the face of
time-honoured convention and establish a
world, although utopian in its
ideals, is not at all practical when put to
the test.

The characters who move through this
drama were drawn by Mr. Sullivan from
life. His handling of them and the
situations in which he places them, show
an understanding of human frailties and
charms. Their counterparts can be seen
either in the fashionable salons of society
or the workshops of the masses.

"Good Women" deals with life in its
every phase, and particularly, as the
name of the production would imply, its
effect upon women. Mr. Gasnier has
added new laurels to his fame by his
direction of "Good Women."

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT'S SHIPPING PROFITS.

SHIPOWNERS' ACTION AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNMENT RETAINS OVER \$2,000,000.

An action of considerable interest was heard yesterday morning in the Supreme Court before His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies) sitting in original jurisdiction. It related to the profits made by the Hongkong Government out of a number of ships chartered by them towards the end of the war and for a short period after the termination of hostilities. The total profits made by the Government amounted to over \$2,000,000, and the plaintiffs (ten shipping firms) claimed that these profits made on running their ships be returned to them on the ground that they had not been used for any purpose connected with the War. The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., O.B.E.), as representing the Crown, was cited as the defendant in each of the ten actions, and the defence offered was that under the Indemnity Ordinance of 1922 the claims were null and void.

The following is a list of ten plaintiffs and the amounts respectively claimed them:—

Plaintiff Company.	Name of Ship.	Total amount claimed.	Profit made by Hongkong Government.
Wallower S.S. Co.	Wallower	\$238,703.89	\$606,077.34
E. Moller Maunpouri	Maunpouri	153,107.03	277,979.08
Lat Hing S.S. Co.	Tamachua	127,759.04	171,925.30
To Shun S.S. Co.	Haimun	97,419.01	74,006.78
Un Man S.S. Co.	Lien Shing	107,330.91	107,406.40
Douglas S.S. Co.	Hai Hong	141,418.54	215,080.62
Luen Hing S.S. Co.	Phenomena	116,001.01	172,016.31
Eric Moller	Castlefield	139,899.36	97,755.48
Douglas S.S. Co.	Hailan	127,982.71	247,888.90
Brisbane S.S. Co.	Brisbane	77,476.54	147,787.47

Total retained by the Govt. \$2,169,782.32

The Attorney-General was represented in Court by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., barrister-at-law, instructed by the Crown Solicitor (Mr. H. K. Holmes). Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., O.B.E., barrister-at-law (instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Harston and Shenton) appeared for the plaintiffs.

The action of the Wallower Steamship Company was taken first and Mr. Jenkin, addressing the Court, said the defendant had applied that the actions be discharged and declared void on the ground that the plaintiffs had no supposed cause of action and that the action was no longer maintainable by virtue of section 3 of the Indemnity Ordinance of 1922. The ten actions arose out of certain vessels being taken over by the Hongkong Government under the directions of the Imperial Government, and the plaintiffs were now claiming payment of certain large sums of money declared as profits made by the Government as users of the ships. This action and the other actions were started before the commencement of the Indemnity Ordinance and therefore came within the section 3 of the Ordinance for all purposes. That section was as follows:—

"No action or other legal proceeding whatsoever, whether civil or criminal, shall be instituted in any Court of law for or on account of or in respect of any act, matter or thing done, whether within or without the Colony, during the war before the passing of this Ordinance, if done in good faith, and done or purported to be done in the execution of his duty, or for the defence of the realm, or for the public safety, or for the defence of the Colony, or otherwise in the public interest, by a person holding office under or employed in the service of the Crown in any capacity, whether naval, military, air force or civil, or by a person holding office under or employed in the service of the Government of the Colony of Hongkong in any capacity, or by any other person acting under the authority of a person so holding office or so employed, or for the recovery of any sum of money which was acquired by the Government of the Colony of Hongkong in consequence of any such act, matter or thing; and if any such proceeding has been instituted before the commencement of this Ordinance, it shall be discharged and made void subject to such order as to costs as the Court or a Judge thereof may think fit to make."

Continuing, Counsel said that, in order to bring the applications within the meaning of the Ordinance, sub-section 3 of Section 3 stated that a certificate had to be supplied by the Colonial Secretary stating that the money acquired by the Government had been acquired under the authority of a person holding office in the Government. In this case the Colonial Secretary had filed a certificate and that was on his Lordship's file. It was dated 10th July, 1922, and was signed "A. G. M. Fletcher, Colonial Secretary."

Under Section 3 of the Ordinance it was stated that the question of costs in connection with the action should be left to the discretion of the Court, and he wished to point out that the Attorney-General did not ask for costs in the case but respectfully submitted that this was a case in which costs should be awarded to the plaintiffs.

There was one other point which he thought fitting to bring to the notice of the Court. He would like to say that the Indemnity Ordinance was based on the Indemnity Act and, under section 7 of that Act, His Majesty in Council was given power to apply the Imperial Act to the Crown Colonies. H.M. Government allowed the Crown Colonies to pass their own Indemnity Ordinances, and the Hongkong Indemnity Ordinance was passed as the direct result of instructions from H. M. Government with a view to bringing these particular owners of ships into line with owners of ships in other parts of H.M. Dominions. The Ordinance was not a piece of legislation peculiar to this Colony, nor was it the child of the Legislative Council.

His Lordship asked if similar legislation had been passed in other parts of the British Empire, to which Mr. Jenkin replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Alabaster, replying, said that the plaintiffs did not in any way assent to the discharge of the actions or to any deprivation of what they considered to be their rights. They were compelled to submit by force majeure to an Ordinance passed for one reason and one reason only—to deprive them of their rights. The Ordinance differed from the Home Act in a very essential particular. It was customary during all wars and times of stress for the Executive, and the servants of the Executive, to do things in the national interest, or in the supposed national interest, which were not justified by legal sanction. It was customary in these cases to prevent them being sued afterwards for damages by passing an Indemnity Act. Although these ten plaintiffs were advised and believed that the act of requisitioning their ships was not justified by any prerogative, Act Ordinance, or Order-in-Council, and was, therefore, technically a tort against them, they did not bring their actions in tort. Not one penny damages for an act which they considered to be wrongful had they claimed. The Government took their ships and used them, and for the taking and for the use the plaintiffs had made no claim. But the Government made profits on the use of their ships and used them, and for the taking and for the use the plaintiffs had made no claim. But the Government made profits on the use of these ships. Those profits had not been spent on the war, they had not been spent for any purpose in connection with the war; they had not been spent for many years after the war. So far as Counsel was aware, they had not been spent yet. Those profits plaintiffs sued to recover under the Petition of Right, which enabled them to sue for money had and received. In the alternative, they claimed compensation.

His Lordship said that the substance of the plaintiff's statement of claim was not a petition of right but an action for recovery.

Mr. Alabaster said it was in the nature of a petition of right. They had not alleged the taking to be wrongful; they had stated that the Crown made profits, sued for money had and received, and asked for compensation, since compensation was payable even if the taking was right. A special Indemnity Ordinance had, however, been passed to take away these rights from the plaintiffs.

His Lordship: Of course I have nothing to do with that.

WHERE THE ORDINANCE DIFFERS FROM HOME ACT.

Mr. Alabaster: As far as these proceedings are concerned the Indemnity Ordinance is not based on the Home Act. It contains certain provisions introduced for the sole purpose of getting rid of these actions. Your Lordship will see by comparing Section 3 of the local Ordinance with Section 1 of the Home Act that not only does it protect Government servants from torts pending but also includes these words: "or for the recovery of any sum of money which was acquired by the Government of the Colony of Hongkong in respect of any act, matter or thing." These words do not appear in the Home Act. It was apprehended that the Home Act would not have protected the Crown in this case because the plaintiffs were not suing in tort.

Counsel went on to say that the statement of claim was filed on Dec. 5th, 1919, and the Ordinance was not passed until August, 1922. He submitted that so far as this application was concerned the Ordinance was not a general Ordinance but was passed for the very special purpose of getting rid of the only possible way of ten actions to which, he submitted, there could have been no possible defence. In any event no defence was filed and the statement of claim was filed for three years.

Mr. Jenkin protested, saying that the Ordinance was not specially passed to deprive the plaintiffs of the opportunity of bringing the action into Court, but was passed on instructions from the Imperial Government.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE CHUNG CHAU LAUNCH DISASTER.

OFFICIAL ENQUIRY OPENED.

WAS THE ENGINE ROOM FULL OF WATER?

STATEMENT BY A YOUNG WOMAN PASSENGER.

At the Official Inquiry opened yesterday afternoon into the circumstances surrounding the capsizing of the Chung Chau ferry launch, *Pei Hin Fat*, a startling statement was made by a young Chinese female passenger, to the effect that when the launch arrived in Hongkong from Nantau, she overheard a passengers remark that the engine room was full of water. Her evidence was also interesting from the point of view that whilst the launch was on the journey it rolled heavily and the passengers ran from one side to the other, some of them in great fear.

It will be remembered that the launch arrived off Salt Fish Lane, West Point, shortly after noon on Sunday, July 8th, with a large number of passengers on board and a cargo of liches. A number of small boats came alongside for the purpose of collecting the cargo, and the passengers, in their eagerness to get ashore, rushed to one side of the launch, which capsized, resulting in nearly 30 lives being lost. The launch is well-known to many Europeans in Hongkong and was regularly used for the ferry service between Hongkong and Chung Chau Island.

H.E. the Governor appointed a Commission to inquire into the matter, the Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate (Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N.), being the Chairman, the other members of the Commission being Mr. W. Davison (Marine Superintendent of the C.P.S.S. in Hongkong) and Mr. F. W. James (Superintendent Engineer of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire). The Secretary to the Commission of Inquiry is Mr. L. H. Y. Booth.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared to represent the owners, coxswain and crew of the capsized launch.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that the Inquiry had principally three objects: (1) to endeavour to find out the cause of capsizing of the launch; (2) to examine and to report on whether the launch was seaworthy and properly built; and (3), and to make suggestions, if possible, which will prevent such an occurrence happening in future.

(Continued on next column.)

Mr. Alabaster replied that the Ordinance was not passed until 1922—several years after the war, and he repeated that the special clause to which he had directed his Lordship's attention was clearly passed for the purpose of getting rid of these ten actions. His clients submitted by force majeure and not willingly. The Ordinance gave his Lordship power to make any such order for costs as the Court might think fit. He understood that the Crown did not object to the order being made in favour of the plaintiffs.

GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE A STATEMENT.

Mr. Jenkin said with regard to Mr. Alabaster's statement that there was no defence, he did not propose to discuss the merits of the claim or to discuss the possibility of a defence, but a statement on the question of the case was to be published, he understood, as soon as the order had been made by his Lordship.

After ascertaining from Mr. Alabaster that the circumstances in the other cases were the same as that in the case of the *Wallower*, His Lordship said the action brought by the Wallower S.S. Co. against the Attorney-General was a claim for the return of payment of money made as profits by the Hongkong Government who requisitioned and used the *Wallower* belonging to the plaintiff. The Attorney-General had asked the Court to discharge the action by virtue of the Indemnity Ordinance of 1922. He had been referred to the Ordinance, and he had been informed by the learned Counsel on behalf of the Crown that the Ordinance was passed on instructions from the Imperial Government. With the merits of the Ordinance, this Court was not concerned; it had only to deal with the administration of the Ordinance, which on the face of it terminated the proceedings. The learned counsel for the plaintiffs had made some general observations, but His Lordship said he was not called upon to express in any way an opinion in regard to them. His duty was to construe the law as he found it. The learned counsel for the plaintiffs did not suppose it was possible on his part to resist the effect of the Indemnity Ordinance 1922; he said he was instructed not to assent to it, but that he could not oppose it by virtue of the provisions of a force majeure.

"That being so," concluded the Chief Justice, "my duty is to give effect to the terms of the Ordinance and order the actions to be stayed."

On the question of costs, His Lordship said the Crown had adopted a very proper course in submitting that the Court should award the costs of the action to the plaintiffs.

The evidence tendered yesterday afternoon was that of Chinese passengers on board the launch at the time of the disaster and that of the coxswain of a launch which picked up a number of the survivors.

Tsang Ying, a young female passenger travelling on the launch on the day it capsized, said she did not know how many passengers were on board but there were many beside herself. She was a passenger on the fore part of the deck. When they left Nantau it was raining, but on the voyage the weather cleared. She was seasick during the journey. There was an awning above her head but there were no screens at the side and the water came over. There was some cargo of fruit on board. After the arrival of the launch in the harbour the first thing she heard was someone remarking that the engine-room was full of water. She also knew that the launch had a very bad list. About half way to Hongkong the launch rolled from side to side and the passengers rushed from one side to the other. Some of the passengers were frightened, but others said there was no cause for fear. She had travelled on the launch previously but never had any cause for fear. The male passengers moved to and fro during the voyage, but the female passengers were too sick to move about. She did not know exactly what happened after the arrival of the launch in Hongkong. Just before it capsized she noticed that the boat rolled badly and the next thing she realised was that she was in the water. She caught hold of a man and she was saved.

Ho Fook Tai, another female passenger on the ill-fated launch, said, she sat in the stern of the boat on top of the cargo of liches. There were about eight or ten passengers close to her.

Asked to describe the voyage to Hongkong, witness said the launch went along smoothly until they got to Salt Fish Lane (where she capsized). She did not see many passengers running about from side to side as the launch rolled only at West Point. The launch stopped at Salt Fish Lane, not far off the Praya wall, for the cargo to be landed. A large number of boats came alongside. Not many people came on board, but all the passengers rushed to one side as they wanted to get ashore quickly. The launch listed heavily and capsized. On seeing the launch was going to capsize, the small boats sheered away from the danger. It all happened very quickly; the time was just sufficient to exchange a few words before she went down. Witness had travelled for several years by this launch. She carried a normal cargo on this occasion.

Asked by Mr. Lo whether she heard the coxswain shouting to the passengers when the launch stopped not to crowd to one side of the vessel, the witness said she did not as the coxswain was on the bridge.

Wong Kee, a male passenger on the launch, told the Court that before the launch got to Cap-Sui Mun the journey was comfortable; then when the rain came, before reaching Castle Peak, she rolled a little.

Asked by the Chairman if she was a comfortable boat as a rule the witness said she was. He had travelled by her before and found her to be a very good boat. He had no cause for fear. When they reached Salt Fish Lane the small boats came on both sides of the launch.

Finding it difficult to get a very clear statement from the witness, the Chairman asked him if it was a fact that at the time of the disaster a number of people were going ashore, a number of people were going on board and that cargo was being discharged all on the one side, witness said it was so.

Witness said he heard somebody warn them about crowding on one side but could not say who it was. The warning, however, came too late. The passengers tried to get back to the other side of the deck but they were too late; the launch capsized before they had time to do so. The boat lay on her side with her funnel in the water for a little time and then sank. The witness added that none of the small boats surrounding the launch were struck with the masts, rigging or funnel when she went over.

Lau Ng Tai, the coxswain of the *Fu Sing*, deposed that he witnessed the capsizing from his own launch, which was only 40 feet away at the time. He ordered his crew to throw out life buoys, and in this way they saved between 10 to 20 people; some others were brought to his launch by small boats in the vicinity. He was not sure of the number he actually saved.

The Inquiry was then adjourned until Friday afternoon.

WEDDING.

LANE-NORMINGTON.

The wedding of Captain F. E. Lane of the *s.s. Taiwan* to Miss Edna Normington took place yesterday afternoon at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, the Rev. H. S. Bailey (Chaplain to the Bishop of Victoria) officiating in the presence of a large number of friends. The bridegroom was accompanied by Mr. Charles Gordon as best man, while the bride had Mrs. F. Normington (sister-in-law) as chief attendant with the little Misses Joan Duckworth and Jennie Reynolds as bridesmaids. The bride's dress was of draped ivory satin embroidered with pearls. She was given away by her brother. A reception was held at 10, Humphreys Buildings, where the happy couple received the congratulations of their friends.

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Cauliflowers	"	90 "
Spring Onions	Per Bundle	15 "
Cabbages	Each	55 "

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The Daily Press.
HONGKONG, JULY 26TH, 1923.
**A CHECK ON RUSSIAN
PROPAGANDA.**

A CHECK ON RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA.

It is interesting to learn from a cable to-day's issue that Russia is expecting have this year a very large quantity grain and cotton for export. If official estimates are realised it will afford satisfactory evidence of the gradual recovery of Russia from a terrible prolonged nightmare of anarchy and chaos. Whether this improvement is to a triumphant vindication of economic ideas of the Revolution, or a gradual reversion to the old economic principles—which there is good ground for supposing—can be determined only

a more complete knowledge of pre-conditions in Russia than is yet available. What is of immediate importance is the fact that Russian trade is reviving for that means an important contribution to the economic recovery of Europe generally. The Soviet Government, in its Note which brought an end to the Anglo-Russian controversy disclosed now in a frame of mind more disposed to friendly relations with other Powers than has hitherto been the case. It evidently becomes clearly recognised that Russia cannot for ever stand outside comity of nations, and that she can now hope to be admitted to that comity on her own terms. Consequently the

sian Note in 'reply to the very at
 Note sent by the British Govern-
 ment was conceived in a spirit very dif-
 ferent from that which had marked the Soviet
 earlier communications, and its
 plainness with the essential condition
 the demands put forward by C
 Britain enabled a conclusion to be
 to a correspondence in which rela-
 had been brought to the verge of
 ture. There is some prospect now

The Royal Observatory announced that the typhoon, of which warning was given on Tuesday, was, at 6 a.m., in about Lat. 19 N. and Long. E., moving W.N.W. or N.W. That means that it is travelling in the direction of Hongkong and we may get another boisterous week-end.

The house occupied by the No. 1 foreman of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery at Quarry Bay was entered on Tuesday night by two robbers who bound and gagged the inmates and got away with money and jewellery of the total value of \$375. One of the robbers was armed with a revolver.

Mr. Tom Addis, B.A., Oxford, of the Inner Temple, was called to the Bar on June 13th. In the recent Honours List of the Cambridge University Mechanical Science Tripos appears the name of William Addis, of Magdalen College. Both these are sons of Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G., and brothers of Mrs. D. G. M. Bernard of Hongkong.

As part of Japanese cultural enterprises for China, a medical college is to be established in Shanghai at a cost of 3,500,000 yen. The money is to be furnished out of receipts of the Boxer indemnity, in accordance with a decision made in the last session of the Japanese Diet. The enterprise is to be under the superintendence of the Association for Cultural Enterprises in China.

Lady Severn attended the Court held by Their Majesties the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace on June 13th. She was presented by Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston. Lady Severn wore a gown of gold and white brocade, draped on the hip, with a train of old lace over gold tissue. At the Court held on June 14th Miss Margaret Landale was presented to her mother, Mrs. David Landale.

In their latest circular Messrs. Sams. Montagu & Co. state it is not anticipated that the Canton Mint will be as active this year as last, when more than half of the silver imported into China was there coined into 20-cent pieces. The estimated imports for 1920, 1921 and 1922 were 91,200,000, 58,300,000 and 80,300,000 fine ounces respectively. The imports for the first four months of the current year are up to the average of the three preceding years.

The third annual session of the Dai Nippon Budo Kai, the Japanese Martial Arts Association, commenced last Saturday. The Y.M.C.A. is the sponsor for these schools here, and they are part of the many that are conducted in the principal cities throughout China for a month during the summer. About 1,500 poor boys and girls are enrolled in these schools, of different schools throughout the colony; these students being selected because of their special need of the rudiments of an education. Young men and women to the number of 140 have volunteered their services as teachers of the children.

Joseph Leifer, a young Belgian aviator, is seeking to buy in Manila a 40 horsepower Curtis aeroplane, for a flight from Hongkong thence to Shanghai, Peking, Japan, Siberia, Alaska, and Canada. From Canada, he says he intends to go to New York, through several States, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Patagonia, back to Buenos Aires, and then attempt to cross the Atlantic to South Africa, from whence he will also try to return to Europe, also by air route. He plans to travel around the world came as a result of a wager of 500,000 francs in October that he would be able to travel abroad, not necessarily by aeroplane the way, visiting virtually every country in the world within two years. The wager was agreed upon at the Sport Club at Brussels.

At the annual general meeting of the Chinese Society, held at the School of Oriental Languages, Finsbury Circus E.C., on June 14th, the Council for the ensuing year was elected as follows:—
Denison Ross, Chairman; Mr. Philip Burtt, Vice-Chairman; the Rt. Hon. Sir John Jordan, Rev. G. Currie Martin, Mrs. E. Kempt, Messrs. S. W. Chubb, J. J. Dobson, J. T. Oan, H. F. Silcock, C. M. Sim, W. N. T. Tam, H. B. Francis Lyon Grenan, George Braun, R. Hill, L. C. Hopkins, H. Hunter, W. McGovern, G. Willoughby-Meade, and Percival Yettis, members of the Council. Mr. E. Townsend, Hon. Treasurer; W. C. Chen, Hon. Secretary; Mr. Liang Gih-chang, Hon. Secretary for Chinese; Sir John Denison Ross, who presided, and Sir John Jordan found himself unable to accept the chairmanship of the Council for the ensuing year.

Before the members of the Chinese Society at a well attended meeting held at the School of Oriental Studies, Fairbury-circus, on June 14, Dr. W. McGovern, leader of the British Buddhist Mission, described his recent journey to Lunna, and his experiences in Tibet. Denison Ross presided. Dr. McGovern told how after being turned back from frontier with the Mission he determined to make a second, and secret attempt. Disguised as a coolie, his whole body was painted in order to escape detection, and he eventually crossed the Forbidden City. The Chinese Government had learned of his attempt, and had telegraphed to the Government, so that local officials were ordered to examine all travellers. The party was subjected to scrutiny at every stage of the journey, but Dr. McGovern, disguised as a humble hireling with heavy pack on his back, was happily and successfully examined.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REPARATIONS DISCUSSIONS
FRANCE AND BELGIUM TO SEND
SEPARATE REPLIES.

LONDON, July 25th.

Reports from Paris suggest that France and Belgium will reply separately to the British Note regarding reparations, for though they have agreed regarding the question of the evacuation of the Ruhr, Belgium is disposed to go further than France towards meeting the British view on the question of German capacity for payment.

EARLIER CABLES.

TURKISH PEACE TREATY
SIGNED.

LUSANNE, July 24th.

The Peace Treaty is signed.
FINAL SESSION.

Addressing the delegates at the final session of the Conference, M. Scheurer, the President of Switzerland, said: "The whole world was grateful to them for overcoming great obstacles by their wisdom and goodwill. He expressed the hope that the peoples of the Far East, who had played a great part in the development of civilisation, would again enjoy benefits of humanity."

The delegates, in reply, thanked the Swiss for their hospitality and expressed their happiness at the definite re-establishment of peace in the world.

No fewer than 18 documents were signed in connection with the establishment of the Treaty of Peace, comprising, besides the Treaty of Peace, the Straits Convention, Thracian frontiers, Judicial and Commercial Conventions, and various declarations and protocols.

The only discordant note was created by Yugo-Slavia abstaining from signing the Peace Treaty, on the ground that a portion of the Turkish debt devolved upon Yugo-Slavia excessively, and asking three months to consider the matter.

CONSTANTINOPLE EN FETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 24th.

Today is being observed as a public holiday in honour of the signing of peace, and the town is bedecked and the shops are closed.

Processions, headed by bands, are parading the streets.
A salute of 101 guns was fired in the afternoon, and illuminations and torch-light processions are to take place this evening.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, July 24th.

Commenting on the Lusignan settlement, the Times says the Treaty is comparatively a model of generosity and justice. Both the Times and the Daily Telegraph express anxiety in regard to the use Turkey may make of her independence, especially in view of the anti-foreign feeling prevailing in Turkey. The Daily Chronicle speaks of a Turkish victory.

PARIS, July 25th.

Le Journal says the Treaty leaves in suspense several serious questions, for which each country must find a solution. The Gaulois says France must take advantage of the truce to settle with Turkey questions interesting her.

The Echo de Paris says the Treaty amounts to an Allied defeat.

The New York Times says the great Powers have been beaten by the Turks. The World also speaks of a Turkish victory.

ERHARDT'S ESCAPE.

EX-PLANTER AND HIS ENGLISH
WIFE ARRESTED.

BERLIN, July 24th.

It is expected that the mystery of Erhardt's escape of July 14th will be cleared up by the arrest at Gemrode in the Harz Mountains, of Baron von Buschelohe—an ex-planter from Africa—and his English wife, on suspicion of being concerned in Erhardt's escape. The Authorities announce that a plan for Erhardt's escape, along with a list of those involved, was found at their house. It is stated that the woman swallowed another important document.

EARLIER CABLES.

PRINCESS SENTENCED.

BERLIN, July 24th.

Princess Hohenlohe-Oehringen has been sentenced for six months imprisonment for complicity in the escape of the rebel Erhardt, and on a charge of high treason combined with perjury.

LATEST CABLES.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

FRENCH EMBASSY COURIER
ARRESTED BY GERMANS.

BERLIN, July 24th.

The newspapers report that the German police have arrested a French courier from the French Embassy at Berlin. The arrest was made on the express train near Hagen. The police seized important documents intended for the French commander of the Ruhr army.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRANCO-BELGIAN
AEROPLANES.REFUSED RIGHT TO FLY OVER
GERMANY.

PARIS, July 24th.

The German Government having refused to permit French or Belgian civil aeroplanes to fly over German territory in the forthcoming Amsterdam-Göteborg air race, the French Government is sending military aeroplanes, which are authorised by the Treaty of Versailles.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

DOMINIONS DESIRE A VOICE IN
FOREIGN POLICY.

MELBOURNE, July 24th.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Bruce, explaining the Government's policy with regard to the Imperial Conference, urged that the Dominions should be allowed to endorse British foreign policy before it became Empire policy. The question of allowing the Dominions to make Treaties on their own behalf must be considered. Australia was prepared to contribute towards an Empire naval unit, but would not consent to depend entirely on a central unit. He contended that the time had arrived to put Empire trade on a reciprocity basis.

HEART OF THE EMPIRE IN THE
PACIFIC.

LATER.

Mr. Bruce said that Australia would welcome the project of a Dominion naval unit in the Pacific, if the Singapore base proposal were carried out. This had long been an Australian ideal, as it showed that Great Britain recognised that the Empire's heart was no longer in the North Sea, but had shifted to the Pacific.

CHESTER CONCESSION.

OTTOMAN-AMERICAN CONTRACT.

NEW YORK, July 24th.

The Ottoman-American Development Company, the owners of the Chester Concession, announce that they have signed a contract with the Turkish Government to supply American agricultural machinery to Turkey.

The contract, which is valid for six years, contemplates the establishment of schools of instruction for farmers.

RHODESIAN NEGOTIATIONS
FINALISED.

LONDON, July 24th.

After long negotiations, the Imperial Government and British South Africa Company have reached an agreement, which shareholders are expected to-day, under which the Company surrender certain rights in Rhodesia, and at the same time retain the mineral rights, against a cash payment of £3,750,000.

Other benefits from this arrangement are the preliminary introduction of responsible Government in Southern Rhodesia under the British Crown and Crown Colony Government in Northern Rhodesia.

HINDU-MOHAMMEDAN RIOT.

AMRITSAR, July 24th.

A fracas between Hindus and Mohammedans resulted in five being killed and several injured.
The rioters severely handled the police, but through the intervention of the troops order was restored.

RUSSIA'S HARVEST.

BERLIN, July 24th.

The Moscow Statistical Bureau estimates that this year's harvest will yield at least three milliard poods (each 40 lbs.), and the available surplus at 500,000 poods, of which 200,000,000 poods are earmarked for export.

The harvest in the Ukraine is expected to yield 800,000,000 poods, of which 100,000,000 will be available for export. The cotton crop in Turkestan is estimated at 10,000,000 poods.

THE MARK.

ANOTHER STEP TOWARDS OBLIVION.

LONDON, July 24th.

Marks have depreciated to 232,000 to the £.

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, July 24th.

At Blackheath, Kent was beaten by Surrey by 222. Fowler has been the first to reach a thousand runs and take a hundred wickets this season. This is the first win by Surrey over Kent, since the easy victory at Beckenham in 1896.

Lancashire at Birmingham defeated Warwickshire by an innings and fifteen runs. For Lancs, Hallows scored 114, not out, and Parkin took 7 for 71 and 6 for 20.

Nottingham beat Worcester by 4 wickets. For Worcester, McLean in the second innings compiled 121. For Nottingham, Barrett took 6 for 44 and 6 for 86.

Northants beat Derbyshire at Northampton by one wicket.

Hampshire at Lord's beat Middlesex by eight wickets. For Hants, Mead in the first innings knocked out 140.

Yorkshire beat Gloucestershire at Sheffield by two wickets. Holmes, for Yorkshire, in the first innings scored 123, not out.

EARLIER CABLES.

KENYA PROBLEM.

ADOPTION OF COMMUNAL SYSTEM
OF REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, July 24th.

A white Paper on the Kenya problem, relating to the highly controversial matter of the Indian franchise and other rights, states that the Government have decided to adopt the communal system of representation for Indians and Arabs on the Legislative Council, and the number of nominated and official members is so fixed as to maintain an official majority on the Council of one. One nominated unofficial member is to be elected from the Christian missionaries to protect native interests, and authority is given to appoint a missionary as an additional official member of the Executive Council.

The policy of segregation between Europeans is maintained by a portion of the lowlands being experimentally reserved for Indian agricultural development.

The question of control of emigration is referred to the Governors of Kenya and Uganda for submission of their proposals to the Duke of Devonshire.

POST OFFICE ESTIMATES.

TERMS OF EMPIRE WIRELESS
SERVICE AGREEMENT.

LONDON, July 24th.

In introducing the Post Office Estimates in the House of Commons, Sir Worthington-Evans, Postmaster-General, said that the principal terms agreed to with the Marconi Company for an Empire Wireless Service are as follows:—The Marconi Company at the outset are to provide two stations and the Government one station, apart from the existing stations at Lough and Carnarvon. The revenue from these stations will be pooled and divided between the Company and the Government proportionately. Effective power stations will be contributed by each. Government operators will work the whole service, and a proportionate part of the cost will be charged against the Company. Rates, when possible, will be lower than the cable rates. The Government is empowered to admit other parties to the pool if satisfied that they are able to provide an equally efficient station, and to license other parties to conduct wireless services without admitting them to the pool. The Government is also empowered to appropriate probably at the end of the first decade, and subsequently.

POSTMASTER GENERAL REPLIES.

In the House of Commons, replying to criticisms, Sir Worthington-Evans said that there had been a reversal of the Government's wireless policy, but the change was not so great as suggested. It was originally intended that the Government alone should deal with Empire wireless matters at this end, but it was thought at the time that the Dominion Governments would also establish their own stations in Australia and South Africa. They had not followed that course, and when the Dominion Governments changed their policy, the British Government had to follow suit. It was for Australia and South Africa to do as Britain was doing—prevent the creation of a monopoly by maintaining control.

Replying to an enquiry, Sir Worthington-Evans said, that duration of the proposed contract with the Marconi Company would be 25 years, subject to powers of expropriation.

The Post Office Vote was agreed to.

BRITAIN'S FINANCES.

OFFER TO THE ALLIES FOR A
SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, July 24th.

In the course of his speech at a bankers' dinner, Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, dwelt on Great Britain's financial position. The floating debt had been reduced from £1,500,000,000 to £500,000,000. All foreign debts had been paid, except the American. Government officials numbered only 10 per cent. above those before the war, in spite of the creation of new departments.

The Prime Minister said that Great Britain had just made an offer to the Allies proposing the first steps towards a settlement, which were concerned in such a spirit that he hoped for their ultimate success. He would leave nothing undone to achieve a settlement.

CAUSES OF FOREST FIRES.

LIGHTNING AND LANDSLIP.

LONDON, July 24th.

The Empire Forestry Journal has collected some instances of forest fires having originated from natural causes. During rising operations in the Deutscher Forest (United Provinces) a boulder of quartz was dislodged, crashing downhill on a steep gradient struck a stationary mass of rock about 600 feet below. Immediately afterwards smoke was observed, and the grass and deciduous needles where the rocks had so violently collided were found to have been set on fire. A similar case is reported as having occurred some years before this incident, whilst men were employed in felling Chir pine trees in the same forest.

As a good deal of speculation exists regarding forest fires having been caused by lightning, two instances may be mentioned. One of these is recorded as having occurred in the Chandra Division in the Central Provinces in April, 1891, and was caused by Mr. Lowrie, who was then Divisional Officer there. When encamped in a sal forest, lightning struck one of the growing trees and rent it asunder; the grass and leaves on the ground instantly became ignited, and the fire spreading from this point, about fifty acres of forest were destroyed.

In the other case referred to, in November, 1897, at the commencement of a thunder storm, and before rain had fallen, lightning struck a dry Chir pine tree in the Chandra Block of the Deutscher Forest. Mr. Moir, then Divisional Officer at Dehra, who happened to be close by at the time and saw the flash, immediately went forward and found the shattered pine tree and the surrounding vegetation on fire. As a strong wind was blowing at the time, the fire spread rapidly and could not be extinguished before about a thousand acres of forest were severely damaged.

FAR EASTERN CABLE

NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW BISHOP OF KWANGSI AND
HUNAN.

LONDON, July 24th.

The Venerable John Holden was consecrated Bishop of Kwangsi and Hunan at the Chapel at Lambeth Palace, this morning, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The ceremony was most impressive.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

FIGHTING AT CHUNGKING.

CHIHIL FORCES DIVIDED.

PEKING, July 24th.

Divisions among the Chihili forces are indicated by General Wang Ju Chen, Commander of the Eighth Division stationed at Ichang, who was ordered by Wu Pei Fu to proceed to Chungking to assist Yang Sen, replying that he was unable to do so on account of a lack of transportation.

Three weeks ago, Wang Ju Chen advised Tiao Kun that if he wished to become President he should abandon military action against the South.

In response, Tiao Kun had him appointed Commander of the Upper Yangtze.

From military sources it is reported that Yen Chih-tang, Commander of the Twentieth Division stationed at Tungkuang, will shortly be despatched to Szechuan to reinforce Yang Sen.

BRITISH SUBJECT CAPTURED BY
BANDITS.

PEKING, July 24th.

A telegram from the Commissioner of Customs at Pengyueh, Yunnan, states that a British subject named Darcy Wetherby has been captured by brigands at Chihuo, between Chienchwanchow and Likiangfu.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

FUSION OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

MANILA, July 24th.

The situation is generally regarded here as one of internal politics.

Senor Quezon is making a stand as the people's champion against the power of a foreign Governor-General, enabling him to make a fusion of the two political parties, of which he is the President, which otherwise would have been impossible.

The Opposition party are unable to oppose Senor Quezon, because such would only strengthen him.

All elements are awaiting President Harding's reply.

AN ADMIRAL'S SON.

NARRATIVE OF POST-WAR
ADVENTURES.

LONDON, July 24th.

Of the cheery crew which will leave shortly in the a.s. *Frontenra* in connection with the world flight expedition of Captains Macmillan and Mallin, none has had a more varied career than Mr. G. Eardley-Wilmot, son of Rear Admiral Sir Sidney Eardley-Wilmot.

Interviewed by a representative of *The Evening Standard*, Mr. Eardley-Wilmot said he joined the *Frontenra* on the 15th of last month, at Birkenhead, and the voyage, which is for the purpose of laying dumps for the flight expedition, will probably occupy about 18 months to two years.

"Upon returning to civil life after the war," proceeded Mr. Eardley-Wilmot, "I found the market was so overcrowded with young engineers like myself that there was little opportunity of making any satisfactory success."

A BATHING MACHINE OFFER.

"I decided, therefore, to try some other occupation, and systematically visited the various organizations dealing with ex-officers and ex-servicemen generally."

"The only substantial offer at that time was a bathing machine attendant's job, at Hastings at 2s. a week, but somehow I did not quite fancy such an amphibious sort of occupation."

"The next offer of work was that of a vermin trapper on a farm. Unfortunately, the job was only for a married man, so I was ineligible."

"After that, I had a whack at film acting, and with 3s. 6d. in my pocket I was allotted the part of a millionaire's guest for a whole day. I received £1 for my day's services."

"Next came a job as confidential secretary to an American visiting this country with a new house-building proposition. Unfortunately, this was found impracticable under existing British labour conditions, and so my next venture was as assistant engineer to a London firm."

ADVENTURES IN MOROCCO.

"Last spring they sent me out as their travelling representative to Spanish Morocco in connection with the Spanish campaign against the Moors, and, for a time, I was attached to the Spanish Engineering Corps, and saw quite a lot of the skirmishing that was constantly going on with the enemy."

"Upon my return, I was soon dispatched again to deal with a sudden emergency which had arisen, and when I came back to London I worked for a time in the firm's office. I soon had to give it up, however, as I had been gassed in the war, and my health just then did not permit of indoor life."

"The next job that came my way was that of cook at a private house in Cumberland. There I combined the duties of grocer and householder with my culinary services, but as the house was eventually let for the winter the job petered out."

"Feeling now that I had better be my own employer, I considered taking up bulldog breeding as a means of livelihood. But hearing of the Malins-Macmillan expedition, the spirit of adventure got the better of me, and I signed on at Birkenhead as assistant engineer of the *Frontenra*."

Incidentally in his wanderings, Mr. Eardley-Wilmot played a barrel organ in London streets for an entire day on a bet.

AMERICAN CABLES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS SERVICE TO MANILA
PAPERS.]500 BRITISH TURNED BACK
FROM STATES.

NEW YORK, July 16th.

Only 42 of the first cabin passengers, out of a list of 543 who are arriving from Great Britain aboard the liner *Baltic* will be permitted to enter the United States, owing to the exhaustion of the July quota for British subjects. The remainder will be deported.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.'S
FINANCES.

NEW YORK, July 15th.

The General Electric company has issued a statement declaring its annual sales have increased from \$12,000,000 to \$243,000,000 during the 30 years ending January 1st, 1923. The capital stock of the company has increased from \$5,000,000 to \$84,000,000 and the value of the company's plants from \$4,000,000 to \$167,000,000. The number of employees have increased from 4,000 to more than 24,000.

NIGHT AIR MAIL.

CHICAGO, July 16th.

Assistant Postmaster General J. H. Bartley has announced the United States air service is in the second experimental stage of night air mail service across the continent. The new service will go into effect on August 1st.

Five million special air mail stamps have been ordered. The terminals for the service will be New York and San Francisco.

CONTINENT SOLD AS JUNK.

NEWPORT, July 17th.

The major portion of the naval cannonment erected at Goddington Point near here during the World War, at a cost of \$1,000,000, has been sold to wreckers for \$61,000.

LUMBER SHIPPED.

COOS BAY, OREGON, July 14th.

More than 250,000 board feet of lumber has been shipped from here to foreign countries, mostly to Japan, during the first six months of 1923.

U.S. BANKS FLOURISHING.

DENVER, July 17th.

R. N. Sims, secretary and treasurer of the national association of supervisors of state banks, told the association at its annual convention that the banking institutions of the United States had on April 3rd, the latest date for which complete reports are available, more capital, more deposits and more resources than ever before in the history of the country. He said that out of a total of 30,313 banks, of which 23,048 were state banks, had capital aggregating \$6,514,000,000; deposits aggregating \$4,044,000,000 and resources amounting to \$33,694,000,000.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN
THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 17th.

The election of Magnus Johnson as Farmer-Laborer senator from Minnesota leaves the Republicans with a nominal majority of five in the senate, including Sen. La Follette, Brookhart, Ewing, Latham, Norris, Borah and Johnson of California. The death of Senator Dillingham from Vermont left a vacancy which is expected the Vermont governor will fill by naming a Republican.

However, Senator La Follette and the others named above are being counted on to vote with the Republicans in organizing the new senate, insuring Republican control of the committee.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour has telegraphed Magnus Johnson, the newly elected senator from Minnesota, "To have won so magnificent a victory against all the power of high finance, is not only a personal tribute to you and the principles for which you stand, but is also a demonstration that the people are tired of mere word-mongers, and insist upon progressive and constructive legislation."

PERPETUAL PENSIONS.

MR. FOOT'S QUERIES IN HOUSE OF
COMMONS.

LONDON, July 24th.

A number of questions on the subject of perpetual pensions were addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by Mr. Foot in the House of Commons last month.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks (Financial Secretary to the Treasury) replied that these pensions are subject both to Income-tax and super-tax. Deductions in respect of Income-tax are made at the time of payment, and for super-tax purposes the pensions are aggregable to the rest of the income in the hands of the recipients.

Mr. Foot asked the name or names of the present recipient or recipients of the perpetual pension granted in 1793 to the heirs male of Lord Rodney, to whom the barony of Rodney shall descend.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: The present recipients are Lord Rodney and Corisande Baroness Rodney.

Mr. Foot: Under what circumstances is payment being made to this lady?

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: I should imagine at the request of her son, the present baron, who desired that a portion of the pension should be paid to his mother.

Mr. Foot also asked whether a perpetual pension was being paid to the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, and if so, what was the amount of the pension paid and in respect of what services was it payable.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: The only pension remaining uncommuted of the pension originally granted to the Duke of Schomberg is £300, now payable to Mr. W. B. Goring, a member of whose family purchased the annuity in 1792.

Mr. Foot: The Duke's services were recognised not only by the grant of a pension, but by the grant of £100,000 by the House.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: I should imagine that the House thought his services were worth the amount.

THE FRENCH HAVE SEIZED THE BADISCHE
ANILIN UND SODA FABRIK AT OPPAU.

A RIVAL OF TEA.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS IN
U.S.A.

[FROM THE CALCUTTA "ENGLISHMAN."]

ASSAM, June 16th.

However, nothing daunted, the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture has continued its research work in connection with beverage-producing plants, and some interesting information has come to hand about a plant which is manufactured somewhat like tea, and which is reckoned to have a great future as a base for the soft drinks that America is noted for.

The technical names of this plant are "Flex Vomitoria," according to Aiton, and "Flex Cassene," according to Walt. The plant is known under the common names of Yaupon, Cassina, and Christmas-Berry Tree. The leaves were cured in a crude way by the Indians who produced from them a beverage which they used as a stimulating drink, much as we use tea and coffee. The American Indians also used a drink prepared from these leaves in connection with their religious ceremonies. The South American Indians used another species of Flex for the same purpose. This species, technically known as "Flex Paragayensis," and commonly called Yerbe Mate, has been extensively commercialized in many of the South American countries. In Argentina alone more than 140,000,000 lbs. per annum, or about 50 lbs. per head, is used. Cassina, the North American species, has been cured in a crude way and is still being used to some extent in North Carolina and Virginia. During the war between the States, when tea and coffee were not available to the people of the South, the crudely cured Cassina leaves were used by southern families and by the Confederate army quite extensively for preparing a stimulating beverage.

STRAINING RESULTS.

Cassina, like tea and coffee and Yerbe Mate, was discovered and used long before scientific research showed that the active principle of the plant is caffeine, the same stimulant that is found in tea and coffee. The caffeine in tea and coffee varies with the variety and method of curing and may be as much as 1.5 per cent. in coffee, and 3.5 per cent. in tea. Samples of cassina analysed have shown a percentage of caffeine as high as 1.03. The Bureau of

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MARRIAGE OF PARENTS.

LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN.

In the House of Commons on June 13th, on the report stage of the Legitimacy Bill—a measure to amend the law relating to children born out of wedlock—

Major Birchall moved an amendment to the effect that "Nothing in this Act shall operate to legitimate a person whose father or mother, was married to a third party when the illegitimate person was born." A provision to this effect, he said, had been struck out in Committee. He thought a distinction should be drawn between a child born to a man and woman who were living together as husband and wife, though not actually married, and a child born to a third party as a result of an adulterous union. The bill in its present form tended to lower the standard of public morality, and would throw a cloak of respectability over an adulterous union.

Sir C. Oman, in seconding the amendment, said that as the bill stood it was open to a man to appear with a woman who had got illegitimate children and claim them as his own, though he had never seen them before. There was nothing to prevent fraud and perjury. There were two sorts of thing that would make that sort of thing scandalously more possible, namely, the wish to defraud relatives out of spite and the bribery of a man to marry another man's mistress in order to legitimate the children. Many cases of this kind could be cited from history. The Tichborne case was a modern instance of an old lady owing as her son an obese illiterate butcher's grandchild of the family inheritance. The bill opened up horrible possibilities. In the old Court of France it was not unusual for some nobleman to be bribed to marry the King's mistress in order that she might have a recognised place at Court. There were cases in their own memory where a complaisant husband had been bought to father the children of some body who had made it worth his while to take over the mistress. The bill made it possible for such children to be brought into a family. Many impotent men had been known to tolerate children put upon them for the sake of hitting their incapacity. The bill would create an awful prospect for the wife of a bad man who wanted to marry his mistress and get his illegitimate children acknowledged, including in order to get a divorce. It might even lead to cases of murder from such motives. There was evidence that the spirit of Henry VIII. had survived to modern times. He would appeal to the House to think of the legitimate children and the horrible smirch which might be brought on many families. The promoters of the bill could not have realised the possibilities of imposture, cruelty, and horrible pain which might be inflicted upon numbers of harmless respectable legitimate children. The evils which the bill would cure were far less than it would create.

Captain Bowyer, replying on behalf of the promoters, said the attitude of Sir Charles Oman was that of people of all centuries except the present. He said, in effect, "Here is a horrible subject; let us not talk or think about it." If the amendment were accepted there would not be one less act of adultery. It was not possible to stop adultery by Act of Parliament; but what they sought to do was to protect the innocent result of adultery. This amendment, if accepted, would create a state between classes of illegitimate children and would render some of them incapable of having their position regularised. It would also establish a degree of culpability as between parents.

Sir F. Banbury said that this bill, along with the Matrimonial Causes Bill, made divorce easier, lessened the force of the marriage tie, and was a direct incitement to immorality. ("Hear, hear," cries of "Tubbish.")

Mr. W. Thomas: Why penalise the child? Sir F. Banbury: If the hon. gentleman will take the trouble to read the Bible he will know that the faults of the parents descend to the children.

Mr. D. Miller said that without the amendment the bill would be an incentive to collusion and divorce.

Mr. Maddocks, in opposing the amendment, said he did not see how the bill in its present form would promote adulterous intercourse. He hoped the amendment would be defeated in the interests of the child.

Lieut.-Colonel Nail hoped those in charge of the bill would not prejudice its further passage by refusing to accept the amendment. As it stood the measure was muddled sentimentality.

Sir T. Inskip (Solicitor-General), while not expressing any opinion on the merits of the question raised by the amendment, which he said was essentially one for the House to decide, said that if the amendment were accepted it would make the law in England substantially what the law was in Scotland. That would have obvious advantages. He despaired of explaining what the complications might be if the bill went through in its present form.

In England we recognised the legitimization of a child of Scottish-domiciled parents except for the purpose of succession to real property, although it was not the law of England. In its present form the measure would legitimate a child in England who would not be legitimate in Scotland. No doubt Scotland would recognise that legitimization to a certain extent, but it was very doubtful whether they would not say in Scotland that just as we in England had not recognised Scottish legitimization for the purpose of succession to real property so they in Scotland would not recognise our English legitimization for the purpose of succeeding to heritable property in Scotland. If the bill went through in its present form, without the amendment being accepted, a reconsideration of the whole language of the bill would be necessary. It might be that drastic amendments would be required in the House of Lords. It might be that those who desired that a step forward should be taken would think it better to leave the bill in its original form, and, if necessary, have an amendment of the law in another session rather than risk the passage of the bill in the present session.

Captain Bowyer said that under all the circumstances, and acting largely on what the Solicitor-General had said, he felt that on behalf of the promoters of the bill he must accept the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Sir B. Falle moved the addition to the first section of the clause of the words "provided that the parents, on the marriage, shall acknowledge the children."

The amendment was negatived.

On the motion of Mr. Miller, an amendment was inserted excluding Scotland from the bill.

The bill was read a third time.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WEATHER REPORT.

July 24th at 16.55.—Warning to Hong Kong, Coast Port, etc.—Depression or typhoon of unknown intensity within 150 miles of Lat. 27 deg. N. Long. 134 deg. E., moving W.N.W.

July 25th at 0.53.—Warning to Hong Kong, Coast Port, etc.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 60 miles of Lat. 19 deg. N. Long. 112 deg. E., moving W.N.W.

July 25th at 1.48.—Pressure has increased considerably at Vladivostok and, likely, from Shanghai to S.W. Japan. It has decreased considerably from S. Formosa to N. Luzon and is nearly stationary from Hong Kong to Indo-China.

Depressions are shown over Hokkaido and over S.W. China.

At 6 a.m. this morning the typhoon was in about Lat. 19 deg. N. and Long. 122 deg. E., moving W.N.W. or N.W.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours 15th July, 0.00, inch. Total since January 1st, 35.74 inches, against an average of 43.65 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, 26th July, is as follows:—
District Forecast

Formosa Channel .. N.E. winds, increasing to a gale.
Hongkong to Gap Rock .. E. winds, freshening; fine at first, cloudy and rainy (later).

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoocks .. do.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan .. S.E. or variable winds, moderate to light.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 24th.

	Previous Day, at 3 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.63	29.69	29.67
Temperature	84	79	87
Humidity	79	80	80
Wind Direction	S.E.	E	E
Force	2	1	3
Weather	0	0	0
Cloud	0.1	0.0	0.0

Highest open-air temperature on 24th ... 84
Lowest open-air temperature on 25th ... 79

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From July 26th to August 1st, 1923.

Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong Standard Time				H'kong Standard Time			
		h	m	ft	in	h	m	ft	in
Thurs.	26	7	40	7	2	11	10	2	1
Fri.	27	8	43	7	4	11	10	3	0
Sat.	28	9	23	4	4	11	10	3	0
Sun.	29	10	23	4	4	11	10	3	0
Mon.	30	11	23	4	4	11	10	3	0
Tues.	31	12	27	7	1	11	10	3	0
Wed.	1	0	11	4	0	11	10	3	0
Thurs.	2	1	4	6	7	11	10	3	0
Fri.	3	1	4	6	7	11	10	3	0
Sat.	4	1	4	6	7	11	10	3	0
Sun.	5	1	4	6	7	11	10	3	0

EX-EMPEROR'S JEWELS.

Baron Steiner, formerly secretary to the ex-Emperor Karl of Austria, has been arrested in Paris on the demand of the Swiss police, who are taking steps for his extradition on charges of fraud. As a result of an inquiry held at Bern, the Swiss authorities state that while the ex-Emperor Karl was in exile his jewels were sold without his knowledge by Baron Steiner, and that the circumstances of the sale point to fraud. The Baron declared that he received only 1,600,000 francs for the jewels, which were valued at 15,000,000 francs, but it is now alleged that for one item alone a famous necklace, formerly belonging to Marie Theres, a sum of 5,000,000 francs was paid by an Englishman. The Archduke Max of Austria has lodged with the police in Bern a charge that the Baron and his wife defrauded him of 250,000 francs in connection with the sale of the jewels, without the ex-Emperor's authority. The Baron remains in custody pending extradition proceedings.

The Liberal Party is a decaying survival.—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. It would be better to have no houses than no baths.—Mr. Whitley, M.P.

The multiplication of biographies is one of the growing evils of literature.—Mr. Asquith.

Obtain Bowyer replied that the amendment was absolutely unnecessary, as the bill only affected a child in so far as its parents married. The only effect of the amendment would be to give to the father the option of legitimizing some of his children and not others.

INHERITANCE OF A TITLE.
Mr. Becker moved an amendment to enable a legitimated son to be heir to a title in the event of there being no other son. It would be a pity, he said, if old titles were allowed to die out when there was a son.

Lieut.-Commander the Hon. J. Kenworthy, who is himself heir to a title, said that as many hereditary honours are possible should be allowed to die out—(laughter)—and he would be the last person to hinder that process. There were quite enough families in the country who owed their high position to the artificial legitimization of bastards. The present peerage was a farce. It was absurd to talk of old titles. Of all the knights who rode at Polignos not one was now represented in the House of Lords. The whole bill a farce.

The amendment was negatived.

On the motion of Mr. Miller, an amendment was inserted excluding Scotland from the bill.

The bill was read a third time.

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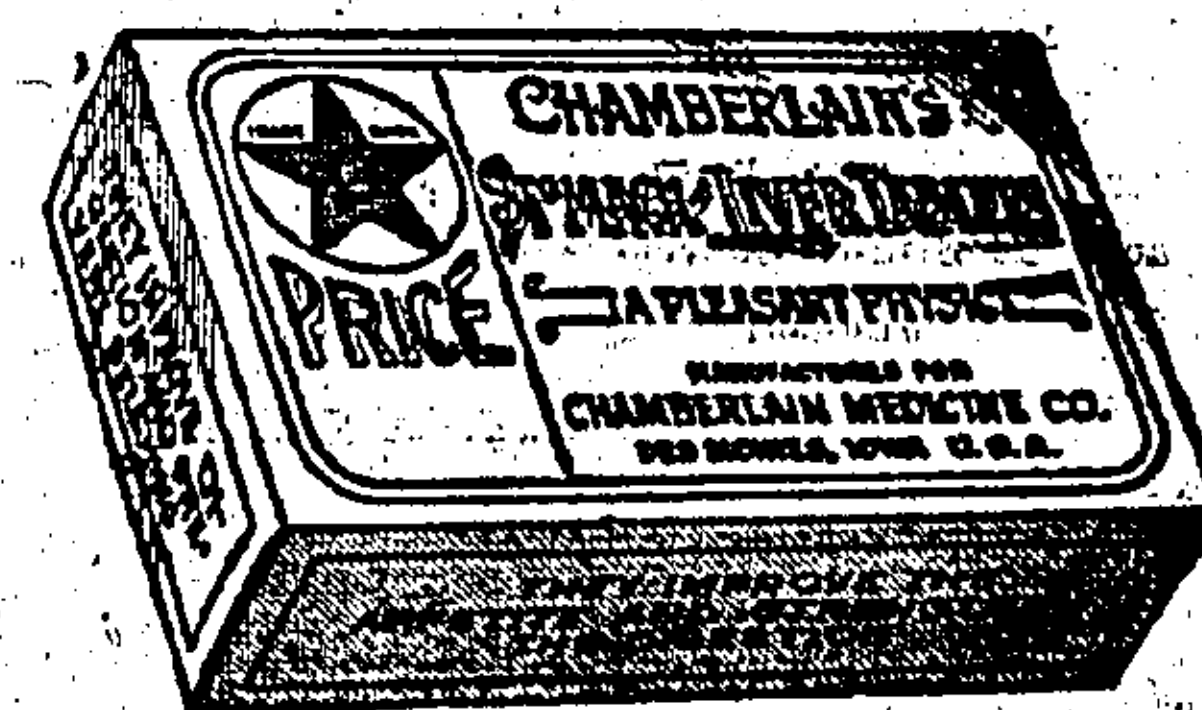
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3-23

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*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	11th August
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	First half of Sept.
*Adolf von Baeyer	9,000 tons	First half of October
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	First half of November
*Boheer	12,300 tons	First half of December

HOMEWARD for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Steamer	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	29th July, Calling at Manila
*Boheer	12,300 tons	19th Aug., do.
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	—
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	—
*Adolf von Baeyer	9,000 tons	—
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	—

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PRIME MINISTER ON
WORLD-BUILDING.IDEALS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON
RACE.

The Prime Minister spoke on Anglo-Saxon ideals and their value as a civilising influence in the world at the annual dinner of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust at Oxford on June 10th. The whole world was, he said, looking to-day for salvation to the British Empire and the United States, and if there was any building up to do in the world it was they who in the long run would have to do it.

Lord Loat, the chairman, proposed the toast "The Memory of the Founder," Rhodes, said Lord Loat, had an astonishing faculty of picking out the important points on which he would concentrate, and it was because of his power and resolution in steering a clear course through difficulties, in order to carry out his main objective, that he had achieved the great things he had.

The toast was honoured with fervour.

Mr. L. S. Amery (First Lord of the Admiralty) replying to "The Armed Forces of the Crown," said that no future organisation for defence could be worth anything that was not based upon the conception of what the Empire would be a generation hence. He did not believe absolute disarmament was anything but a figment of the imagination. What could be done was to secure the reduction of armaments by the willing co-operation of those who believed in peace. The greatest instrument for such co-operation was that of the partner States of the British Empire. A shade less close, but very close, was that co-operation which existed, which he trusted would ever exist in the maintenance of peace between ourselves and the United States. (Cheers.)

Sir Charles Sherrington, in proposing the toast of "The British Empire and the United States," said that the scheme of Cecil Rhodes was no longer an experiment, but constituted a significant and noble test for the veracity of the ideas of the Empire and of the whole of the great English speaking community.

MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Baldwin, in replying, said: The world has learned a great many things during the last few years, but it has learned nothing more certain than this, that it is far easier to destroy than to create, far easier to break up than to build. The common civilisation which we all of us inherited is that old civilisation of Western Europe which for 17 centuries has been built up through the blood and tears of generations of men, of saints and soldiers, kings, and statesmen, and we are seeing that civilisation cracking to-day.

The whole world, consciously or unconsciously, not really, none the less in reality, is looking for salvation from the subject of this toast, the British Empire and the United States of America. Now, why is this, and what is the link that binds together the British Empire and the United States of America that men should look to us in this way? I see it myself in the form of an allegory. I see England, as an orchard which has sent forth new growths from its old stock to the uttermost corners of the world, war, under other climes and in other conditions, the fruit ripe, similar fruit, but different fruit growing in the Dominions to the peculiar influence of each Dominion, while in the United States of America that stock has had many grafts upon it. That accounts for this, that the quality of that fruit may be different and may be different in kind from ours, but, as we believe, no less fragrant, though the fragrance will be its own. However fine that fruit may be, there will never be one scintilla of envy or jealousy from the people of the old country or of the Dominions.

ANGLO-SAXON CHARACTERISTICS.

Yet there are elements in the old stock which persist, and whose very persistence qualifies the English-speaking people for that trust that the world reposes in them and for that hope with which they are regarded. As I see it, there may perhaps be four chief qualities, persistent, consistent, among the English-speaking people. They have alike, from long inheritance, an innate sense of justice. It may be that sometimes one of us and sometimes the other fails to live up to our ideals, but the ideal is there, and justice is one of the profoundest elements of our character—the desire for it, the eagerness in search of it, the giving of fair play to our own people and to other people.

Secondly, there is that real democratic feeling of valuing a man for what he is. (Cheers.) There is, thirdly, that sense of political freedom, neither degenerating on the one side into licence, nor on the other hand retrograding into tyranny, and, as often has been said, the price of that liberty is eternal vigilance, without which we shall leave that razor edge of perfect liberty for one of those two pitfalls which, I have indicated, lie in wait for us on either side at all times. Lastly, besides political freedom there is the love of spiritual freedom, a belief that men in the English-speaking races can worship in their own form and their own manner, and underlying everything in the English-speaking peoples there has always been, in a greater or less degree, and there is to-day that belief in God and in the responsibility not only of the individual, but of the nation, for his actions and their actions on earth.

THE SERVICE OF THE WORLD.

Now, I believe, although others might perhaps enlarge on this subject, that in those four principles that I have laid down you have the fundamental principles that guide all our people alike. You have that consistent product of the stock which gives us, in my belief, the strength of character which gives people the feeling that we can be trusted, that we are a support, and that gives us the opportunity of service to the world.

It always seems to me that what is true of individuals is true to a great extent of nations and groups of nations, and, just as, once upon a time, long ago, when a man as an excuse for not having

done what he ought to have done, said, "Am I my brother's keeper?" and that was held to be no excuse, so it is with nations, and as selfishness in an individual in time leads to the atrophy of his higher nature, and to fatty degeneration of his lower nature, so I believe that in the true course of progress we shall all of us—the nations in our Empire and the United States—in our several ways, while each pursuing our own development to the utmost of our power come to unite whatever justice calls us throughout the world and wherever there is peace to be ensured.

If there is building up to do in the world it is we in the long run who will have to do that building, and whether the time is come now, or whether it is in the future, let every one of us here cherish at least that ideal, in the firm conviction that sooner or later opportunity will be given to us for its realisation. But for the men who have to lay their hands to that task they will want the courage of a Pitt and the faith of a Lincoln. For our peoples let us trust that each one of us here, as we go out into the world, may make it our chief aim to help and bring about that end. Let us hope that all the English-speaking peoples may be found, each in their own place, to live a life of glorious service for their own peoples and of common service for the good of all mankind. (Cheers.)

DR. MURRAY BUTLER.

Dr. Murray Butler, who responded for the United States, said that the words of the Prime Minister had touched and inspired them all. To him it was a most inspiring occasion, and a most inspiring audience, for they were looking into the faces of the captains of the future. They would be faced with perplexing and far-reaching problems, which could not be solved by cynics and pessimists. They could only be solved in the spirit of youth, by those with faith in man and his ideals. The outlook of youth could not be an outlook of despair. To youth every difficulty was an invitation to effort. As the Prime Minister had said with such convincing force, that had been the history of the English-speaking people.

He could now realise what the traditions and inspiration of Oxford would mean to the Rhodes scholars and their successors. The indebtedness of the newer parts of the English-speaking world to Old England were in forms that could never be paid by exports of gold or in goods and services. They could only be paid in appreciation, in interpretation, in application, and in further understanding. No matter what occasional indications of a contrary character appeared on the surface, nothing was more deep-seated in the American spirit and the American soul than regard for England, appreciation of England, and trust in the integrity and faith of England. England's sacrifice and burden-bearing almost without parallel had brought new admiration, new affection, and new understanding, and the years to come would find these great peoples in closer understanding, fuller co-operation, and increasingly successful in teaching their great lessons to the world.

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SHANGHAI	"LEESANG"	Friday	27th July, 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"CHAKSANG"	Friday	27th July, 10 a.m.
BANGKOK	"TUNGSHING"	Friday	27th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WINGSANG"	Friday	27th July, 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU	"CHIFSHING"	Saturday	28th July, Noon.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Tuesday	31st July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"LAISANG"	Saturday	4th Aug. Noon.
Kobe via MOJI	"CHUNSHANG"	Tuesday	7th Aug. 8 a.m.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	"HINSANG"	Thursday	8th Aug. 4 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"FOOKSANG"	Friday	10th Aug. 7 a.m.
Kobe via MOJI	"HOSANG"	Saturday	11th Aug. 3 p.m.
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"GLENSHIRE"	13th Aug.	"GLENSHIRE"	13th Aug.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"Pembroke"	30th Aug.			
"GLENSHIRE"	10th Sept.			

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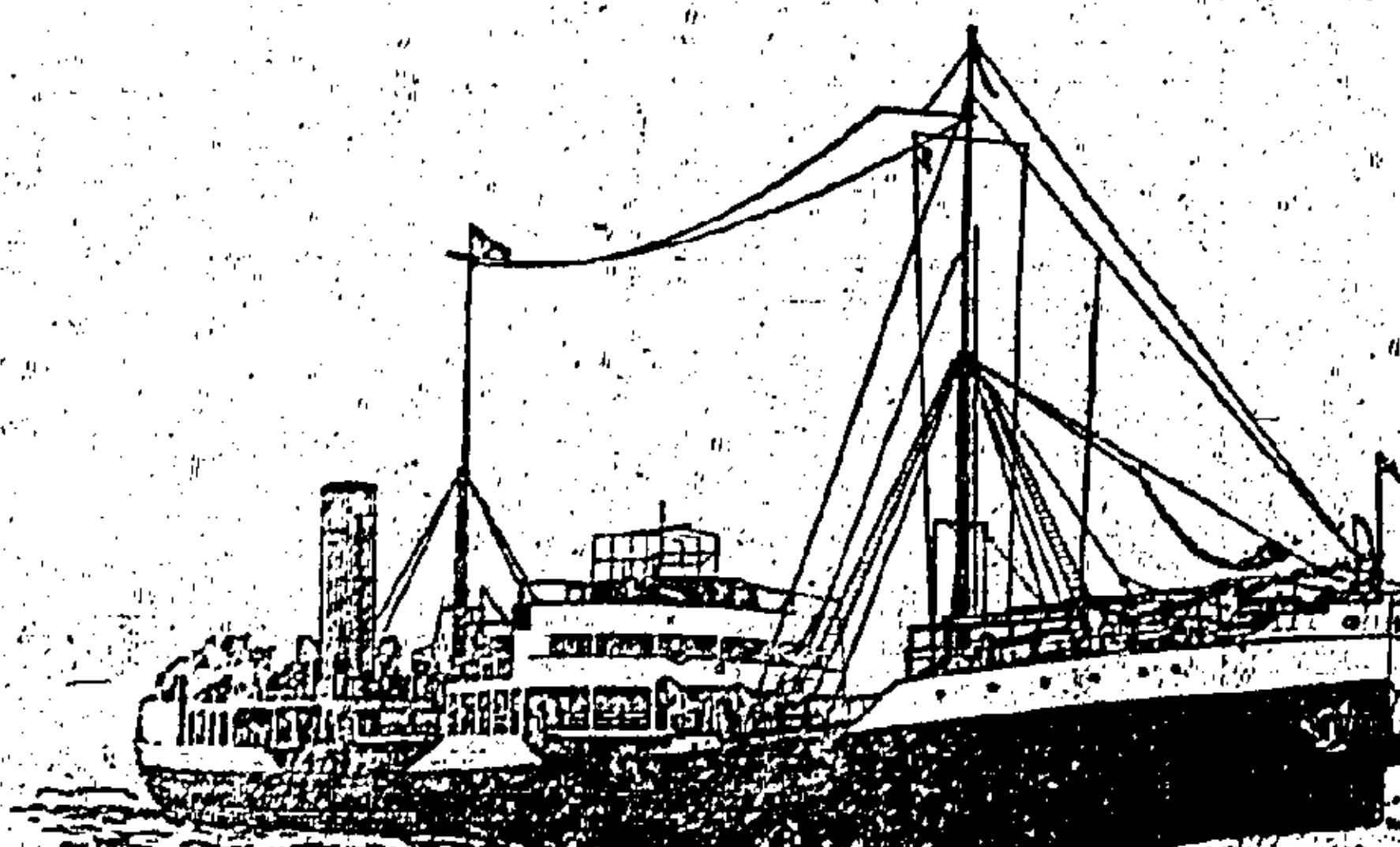
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

July 24th.
Adna, British str., 3,155 tons, Capt. H. J. Saterley, from San Pedro, with liquid fuel.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
City of Malacca, British str., 3,048 tons, Capt. J. H. Storey, Cebu, with a general cargo.—Bank Line
City of Manchester, British str., 3,506 tons, Capt. Wm. Ewing, from Foochow, with a general cargo.—Bank Line
Duz, British str., 761 tons, Capt. R. H. Hume, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—Lee Bing Kee
Wing Sang, British str., 1,517 tons, Capt. J. V. Simpson, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.
Yasow, Chilean str., 684 tons, Capt. Chau Chat, from Hongkong, with a general cargo.—Yau Woo & Co.

July 25th.

Anakusa Maru, Japanese str., 1,370 tons, Capt. K. Fuku, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—O.S. S. N. Co.
Caracas, French str., 1,917 tons, Capt. L. L. L. L., from Saigon, with rice.—Lapicque & Co.
Chidar, Norwegian str., 1,102 tons, Capt. J. Mathiasen, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—Thorsen & Co.
Golden Prince, British str., 3,298 tons, Capt. J. J. Connelley, from Keelung, with a general cargo.—P. & N. Line
Hanching, British str., 1,267 tons, Capt. J. S. Thomson, from Foochow, Amoy and Swatow, with a general cargo.—D. L. & Co.
Hanching, Chinese str., 992 tons, Capt. J. Freyman, from Swatow, with rice.
Hanching, Chinese str., 1,115 tons, Capt. J. Thorpe, from Saigon, with rice.—Wang Lee
Kwangshai, Chinese str., 1,536 tons, Capt. N. MacLean, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—O.S. S. N. Co.
Kwangshai, British str., 1,570 tons, Capt. A. J. Scott, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Langton, British str., 4,221 tons, Capt. W. Keadley, from Keelung, with a general cargo.—Bank Line
Luk, Chinese str., 1,306 tons, Capt. W. Bahr, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
Nanovic, British str., 3,629 tons, Capt. A. Mercer, from Manila, with a general cargo.—Bank Line
Pakhoi, British str., 1,227 tons, Capt. E. M. Gillie, from Newchwang, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Prominent, Norwegian str., 1,373 tons, Capt. O. Hansen, from Saigon, with rice.—B. & S.
Pyrrhus, British str., 4,817 tons, Capt. W. J. Elford, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Shanlung, British str., 1,588 tons, Capt. R. Robertson, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Soochow, British str., from Canton.

CLEARANCES.

July 24th.
Chung Hing, for Canton.
Kanehou, for Swatow.
July 25th.
B. & S. for Shanghai.
Chak Sang, for Swatow.
Cheung, for Swatow.
Chipping, for Canton.
City of Manchester, for Singapore.
Golden Prince, for Manila.
Hanching, for Saigon.
Hanching, for Foochow.
Hanching, for Swatow.
Kaga Maru, for Nagasaki.
Kwangshai, for Canton.
Langton Hall, for Cebu.
Linghua, for Canton.
Mohan, for Hoihow.
Pyrrhus, for Shanghai.
Shantung, for Canton.
Soochow, for Amoy.
Tanka Maru, for Hoihow.
Tuan, for Manila.
Wai Shing, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
Per s.s. Kwangshai, on July 25th.—Mr. J. Macdonald.
Per s.s. Hanching, on July 25th.—Dr. M. D. Endbank, Miss E. P. Johnston, Mr. J. M. Nickels, Mr. C. E. Pondleton.
DEPARTURES.
Per P. & O. s.s. Soudan, on July 25th: Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Dimples and the Misses Dimples, Mr. L. Dyson, Miss K. C. Elder, Mr. King Van Pow, etc.
Per P. & O. s.s. Duvana, on July 25th: Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Read, Miss H. S. Haines, Mr. L. Baines, Mrs. O. O. Bill, Mr. W. Kay, Mr. I. Beck, Mr. W. Ryden, Miss M. Bell, Dr. D. K. Pillai, Miss S. Ellis, Mr. C. H. Wang, Mrs. W. H. Groskamp, Miss Groskamp, Mr. and Mrs. Carney, Capt. I. J. V. Scott, Mr. D. Hoell, Mr. A. T. Siroock, Mr. W. S. Clarke, Mr. A. G. Gunn, Mr. E. Deanning, Miss A. D. Hughes, Mr. C. V. Carryer, Mrs. G. Stubbings, Mr. W. E. Rigby, Lieut. H. W. A. Kemmis, R.N., Mr. J. Corvis, Mr. W. Cawsey, Miss C. Goorich, Lt.-Col. Beaumont and Mrs. Beaumont, etc.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. Empress of Russia arrived at Kobe on July 24th, at 6 p.m., left on July 25th, at 6 a.m., and is due at Nagasaki to-day, at 6 a.m.
The M.M. s.s. Li, de Misses bound for Bordeaux, Havre, Dunkirk, etc., is due to arrive at Hongkong from Taku on July 20th, and will sail the same day.
The B.I. and A.P. Line s.s. Torilla left Amoy for this port on July 24th, p.m., and is due here to-day, a.m.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi Maru (European line) left Singapore for Hongkong on July 24th, and is expected here on July 29th.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Moji Maru (Calcutta line) left Moji for Hongkong on July 24th, and is expected here on July 29th.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima Maru (European line) left Moji for Hongkong on July 24th, and is expected here on July 31st.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Andre Lebon (M.M.), due August 17th.
Emil Kirdorf (Hugo Stianes), due July 29th, a.m.
Empress of Russia, due July 30th, 7 a.m.
Hyon (Blue Funnel), due August 1st.
Iyo Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 31st.
Macedonia (P. & O.), due to-day, 2 p.m.
Patroclus (Blue Funnel), due August 5th.
Paul Lecat (M.M.), due July 31st.
Protosilous (Blue Funnel), due to-day, daylight.
Sunland (Richmers Line), due August 4th.
Victoria, due August 27th.

DECK CARGO REGULATION.

The sub-committee on deck cargoes established by the Maritime Commission of the International Labour Office met at Geneva recently, its members being Mr. Cuthbert Laws (Great Britain) and M. Salvesen (Norway), shipowners' representatives, and Mr. Havelock Wilson (Great Britain) and M. Rivelli (France), men's representatives. The sub-committee considered the regulations for deck cargoes of timber drawn up by a Commission of the International Labour Office. These regulations were approved, the members of the sub-committee expressing a hope that the Government would incorporate them in international conventions at an early date. M. Rivelli then brought up the question of deck cargoes other than timber. Speaking generally, Great Britain, Holland and Sweden are specially interested in timber cargoes, while France, Italy, and other countries are concerned with deck cargoes in general. The general question of deck cargoes was referred back to the Maritime Commission, which will decide as to the possibility of drawing up international regulations. The sub-committee then considered by what procedure international conventions could be amended. On a motion by Mr. Havelock Wilson, the sub-committee requested the Director of the International Labour Office to bring before the Maritime Commission at its next sitting proposals for the formation of a special committee to deal with deck cargoes, under the International Labour Office, to discuss and report to the Maritime Commission on amendments to the international regulations which appeared desirable to one or other of the parties.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Delagoa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 4th Aug.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	Gothic Prince	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	About
BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ	West Sojanna	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 5th Aug.
SAN FRANCISCO, &c.	Empress Russia	Am.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 28th July
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, &c.	Kaga Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About 9th Aug.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via J. PORT.	Protosilous	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 28th July
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TADOMA	Empress Canada	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 17th Aug.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Khiva	Brit.	P. & O. S. N. L. & A. L.	On 14th Aug.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Angkor	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 28th July
BOMBAY, MARSEILLES, GIN, LONDON & ANTWERP	Chambord	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 8th Aug.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Paul Lecat	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 20th Aug.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 3rd Sept.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	City of Manchester	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 1st Aug., 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, LONDON & GLASGOW	Felous	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st Aug.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Sarpedon	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 7th Aug.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	London Maru	Jap.	Oaka Shosen Kaisha	On 4th Sept.
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Gleniffer	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 7th Aug.
HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK	Emil Kirdorf	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 29th July
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO	Le de Misses	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About 28th July
SYDNEY & CALCUTTA	Sida Maru	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 27th July
SINGAPORE, PANGLOSS, COLOMBO & BOMBAY	Hosang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 11th Aug., 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-ONLI	Soudan	Brit.	P. & O. S. N. L. & A. L.	On 8th Aug.
BRINDISI, VESTER & FAIRFAX	Van Cloon	Dut.	Jawa-China-Japan-Lijn	On 7th Aug.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Trieste	Ital.	Butterfield & Swire	On end of Aug.
HAIPHONG via HAIHOW & PAKHOI	Kuichow	Brit.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 28th July
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY	Taiwa Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 27th July
SANDAKAN	Salan Maru	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 15th Aug., 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Huang	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 15th Aug., 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	St. Albans	Brit.	P. & O. S. N. L. & A. L.	On 31st July, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	Tungshing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 27th July, Noon
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 27th July, Noon
SHANGHAI, MOI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	Paul Lecat	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 27th July, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Suiyang	Brit.	Dalwell & Co., Ltd.	About 29th July
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KORE	Trieste	Ital.	Dalwell & Co., Ltd.	About 27th July
SEANGHAI	Tiananet	Dut.	Jawa-China-Japan-Lijn	On 1st Aug.
JAPAN PORTS	Alai Maru	Jap.	Oaka Shosen Kaisha	On 28th July, Noon
TIENTSIN	Chipping	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 28th July
BATAVIA	Tisondari	Dut.	Jawa-China-Japan-Lijn	On 27th July, 10 a.m.
CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE & RAYPOON	Indo Maru	Jap.	Oaka Shosen Kaisha	On 31st July, 4 p.m.
BANGKOK	Chakang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 3rd Aug., 1 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kwangtung	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 27th July, 1 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Haifong	Brit.	Douglas Laiprak & Co.	On 4th July, Noon
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Heiching	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 12th Aug.
KORE via MOI	Laisang	Brit.	Struthers & Barry	
MANILA, &c.	West Chopala	Am.		

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Empress Russia	Aug. 9 Aug. 27	Empress France	Aug. 18 Aug. 25
Empress Australia	Aug. 24 Sept. 12	Empress Scotland	Sept. 1 Sept. 8
Empress Asia	Sept. 6 Sept. 24	Montcalm	Sept. 21 Sept. 28
Empress Canada	Sept. 22 Oct. 8	Empress Scotland	Sept. 29 Oct. 4
Empress Russia	Oct. 4 Oct. 22	Empress France	Oct. 13 Oct. 19
		Empress Scotland	Oct. 27 Nov. 2

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MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

KASHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 1st Aug., at 11 a.m.

HAKONE MARU ... Wednesday, 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Friday, 10th Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

DELAGOA MARU ... Saturday, 4th August.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Delagoa Bay, Durban & Cape Town.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Saturday, 28th July.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

SADO MARU ... Friday, 27th July.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MOJI MARU ... Monday, 30th July.

NAGASAKI, KOLE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Monday, 30th July.

MORIOKA MARU ... Saturday, 4th Aug.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 15th Aug.

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Tel. phone: Central Sec. 292, 293 & 2422. F. GOURI, Manager.

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